FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. ARMS CONTROL POLICY RESEMBLES 'STRIPTEASE'

LD302045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] The development of Washington's stands on current important political problems reminds one a great deal of a striptease. First, such a stand is paraded in the gay, attractive, rich clothing of propagandistic ostentatiousness. But gradually, as soon as it is necessary to take action, one set of clothing after another is dropped. Of course, in contrast to the real striptease, the difference is that instead of an attractive and seductive vision, we are confronted with the ugly, naked truth.

This process has been repeated very characteristically in the development of the U.S. stand on negotiations on measures that would avert the militarization of the outer space, as proposed by the Soviet Union. Mindful of election aspects, the White House this time hastened to produce an allegedly "positive" reply and even exulted at what an excellent opportunity this will be to demonstrate for all to see how enthusiastically they are in favor of peace and dialogue. Soon maximalistic proposals by the United States appeared: Since talks are to take place, then they should include everything possible, but chiefly nuclear weapons. When they found out that this was far too transparent -- in view of the fact that they themselves destroyed the talks on nuclear arms -- Washington representatives began to stress that this was naturally no condition, but that they would certainly go to Vienna for the talks.

Then there came the first serious test of Washington's good will in the shape of the Soviet proposal to issue a joint statement on an agreement to open talks, the aim of which would be to produce and agree on measures to avert the militarization of outer space. This was then followed up by an ever harder test: The Soviet proposal that both powers, as proof of their serious approach to this problem, agree at the outset of the talks to a moratorium on the tests and the deployment of arms in outer space.

This was far too much for Washington. Its reply, accompanied with the draft of a text of the joint statement, in accordance with its own notions, cast off so many pieces of clothing at one time that it did not even contain the very term "outer space." In contrast to this, it developed in a multitude of words the substitute and very foggy idea of some kind of "consultations with the purpose of examining and determining an approach to talks about certain restrictions in areas that are in the center of attention of both sides." To put it more briefly, instead of disarmament, discussions without any obligations.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, attempted as late as last Saturday to keep the last few pieces of clothing -- in the form of phrases -- on the naked truth about the real negative attitude of Washington to the talks about outer space which was becoming more and more exposed. He complained that Moscow allegedly interprets wrongly the U.S. stance, which he said in reality rests on the fact that the United States accepted the Soviet proposals for talks in Vienna without preliminary conditions. He added: "Our preparations are continuing, and we envisage that we shall be in Vienna."

Last night, however, Weinberger, secretary of defense, in an interview with ABC television, tore down even these last false pieces of clothing when he said unequivocally that allegedly it will serve no purpose to go to Vienna and that "we shall not go to Vienna for talks if Moscow does not accept our conditions." Either talks about everything and nothing or nothing at all -- such is the naked truth.

The United States does not want to accept a prohibition of offensive weapons in outer space, and this is why it does not want to tie itself to anything that might restrict its war preparations. Washington's stand in confrontation with the USSR is now exposed to an even more significant test. It will be necessary to adopt a stance on the Soviet Union's proposal, issued yesterday, on the settlement of the situation in the Middle East in the interest of a peaceful, global, just, and lasting settlement of problems which are potentially a threat to the whole world -- not only in view of the explosiveness of the situation there, but above all as the consequence of the commplicated relationships of other countries in this area. One cannot naturally presuppose that Washington, which adopted a negative stance in so many other instances, and most recently toward the militarization of outer space, will adopt in this instance a diametrically different stand. The moral-political striptease of Washington in regard to the Middle East is already far advanced, both in terms of its guilt concerning the UN conference on the Middle East, which the United States was a cochairman, along with the Soviet Union, for a period of 10 years, or the bloody direct U.S. Army intervention against Lebanon and other countries in this area. In any case, it is in the very interest of the world public to put such pressure on Washington, which will compel it to alter its hitherto negative stance on both burning problems: the demilitarization of outer space and the Middle East, made topical by Soviet proposals, and the peace-oriented stands of the Soviet Union.

HONECKER EMPHASIZES NEED TO CONTINUE DIALOGUE

LD010848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0234 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following leading article on Wednesday:

Nine years ago today the Final Act of the CSCE was signed. It bears the signature of the leaders of 35 states, including the United States and Canada. The purpose of the Final Act, as stated in its preamble, is to "further better relations and ensure conditions under which their peoples may live in a genuine and lasting peace free from any threat or prejudice to their security".

The signing of the Helsinki Final Act gave the world a new hope although it was obvious even then that powerful forces in the imperialist countries were in the process of working against its implementation and driving the world to the edge of a nuclear holocaust. It was because of that danger that the Helsinki Final Act became a powerful weapon for all who saw the policy of the peaceful coexistence of states of different social systems as the only alternative to the policy of confrontation.

The GDR as an integral part of the community of socialist states has supported this policy of peaceful coexistence from the start. As Erich Honecker said at the Helsinki conference, it has helped to shape the European treaty system. In every phase of this process, which was not without its contradictions, the GDR, in international relations, has proved that its action is governed by its interest in peace and detente and that it is operating as a stabilizing factor of peace in Europe.

Nine years have passed. The Final Act has borne fruit. The political, economic, and cultural relations among the European states of different social systems have developed. At the latest, by the time of the Brussels decision on siting missiles it was clear that those forces in the imperialist world, particularly the U.S., that were replacing cooperation with confrontation and detente with aggravation of the international situation, were gaining the upper hand. The U.S. failure to ratify Salt II in 1979 made it clear that the rearmament laid down in NATO's long-term program in 1978 was the road intended to lead to a change in the overall climate. This has occurred.

It was left to the U.S. and its NATO allies including the FRG to start, in defiance of the will of the nations, the deploying of U.S. intermediate-range missiles with all its adverse consequences. Behind the smokescreen of a large-scale campaign of slander about the "Eastern danger" a battle was initiated in order, as the U.S. Administration frankly declared, to upset the existing approximate strategic balance in their favor.

The United States, it is clearly seen, is seeking to gain military superiority in order to conduct a policy of strength in relation to the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the young nation states, and the national liberation movement, and to turn back the wheel of history by threatening the use of force. Today it is clearer than ever that the most dangerous situation since World War II has emerged with the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

At its seventh meeting in November 1983 the SED Central Committee commented on the new situation created by the start of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles. It welcomed the statement issued by the CPSU Central Commttee, which pointed out that, thanks to the consistent policy of peace pursued by the countries of the community of socialist states, thanks to the efforts of the peace-loving forces in Europe and to the realistic position adopted by sober politicians in the West, Europe had been living at peace for almost 40 years, the longest period in modern history. The Central Committee meeting stated that the start of deployment had created a new situation and that countermeasures were necessary in order to maintain the military balance. After agreement between the Governments of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the CSSR, the preparatory work on GDR and CSSR territories for the stationing of longer-range operational-tactical missiles was speeded up. At the same time it was stated that the scale of these countermeasures would be strictly determined by the level dictated by the action of the NATO countries. Only what is absolutely necessary is being done to ensure that the military balance is not shattered.

The seventh Central Committee meeting stated that the process of detente had left profoundly positive traces in the life of the nations and that the damage done to it must be limited as much as possible by the broad development of the peace struggle and the all-round strengthening of the GDR. In the interests of lessening tensions and curbing the arms race, the Central Committee meeting stated that the dialogue between states of different social systems, also between the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, must be maintained.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee and GDR head of state, clearly defined our Republic's position at the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee: "To the question of how the situation, changed by NATO's beginning deployment, will develop and what matters now, we reply: The struggle to avert a nuclear world war and to end the arms race will be continued now more than ever. The duty to do all we can for the safeguarding of peace has become all the greater and we shall fulfill it."

Erich Honecker insisted: "It is very important to continue the political dialogue with all forces who are discharging their responsibility for the destiny of their nations and of mankind and are prepared for an understanding. We are in favor of making use of all opportunities for negotiations to stop the arms race and to move toward disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field." The GDR unswervingly and consistently is pursuing its policy, which the entire people supports unanimously and by deeds, along this line set by the seventh Central Committee meeting, the line of "now more than ever." We are making active contributions to the implementation of the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the Prague Declaration, the Moscow Declaration, the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Budapest and the declaration of the CEMA member-states.

They are aimed at resolving the foremost question of our time, to avert a nuclear war, to approach the limitation and reduction of armaments constructively and to make peace secure.

Nor are we ignoring the fact that politicians with a sense of responsibility belonging to different political camps in many states of Western Europe have been alarmed by the developments the United States has provoked. They are also seeking opportunities to stop the policy of the arms race and confrontation and to return to the path of detente and peaceful cooperation mapped out in Helsinki. So there is a genuine chance that those ideas will prevail in the world which assumed that all problems must be resolved via negotiations, i.e., that the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations is the only sensible alternative in the atomic age.

It is self-evident that the GDR's policy toward the FRG is determined by the shared concern for peace of the socialist community. Our socialist German state sees its chief task in helping to ensure that war shall never again start from German soil. Our GDR has proved time and again that it is serious about that. In view of the constant piling up of the nuclear arsenal in the FRG, this cannot unfortunately be said of the other German state.

This makes it clear that the safeguarding of peace is the central question of relations between the GDR and the FRG and that both sides are independent in their internal and external affairs.

The proposals of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states to NATO member-states and to the nations of the world are doubtless a powerful weapon to avert the dangers to peace.

The opponent's increased efforts to counter the impact of our constructive peace program make it imperative to propogate that peace program worldwide and to expound the initiatives taken by socialism. It is necessary, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated, to achieve tangible practical steps which clearly show a desire to make negotiations possible. In that case the Soviet Union, the GDR and the CSSR would reverse those measures which they were compelled to take by the presence of new American intermediate-range missiles.

On the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, we too wish to emphasize that the system of treaties that has been created, the Helsinki Final Act, the treaties of Moscow, Warsaw, and Prague, the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin and, particularly, the Basic Treaty between the GDR and FRG must be constantly filled with life. That naturally includes a question so crucial for creating a security partnership as the acknowledgement of the territorial status quo in Europe.

The obstacles which certain imperialist forces on either side of the Atlantic are putting in the way of the policy of peaceful coexistence are not small. The situation is complicated. The U.S. quest for nuclear world domination is threatening all nations in the world, and, not in the least, those on our continent. That is why the responsibility for peace is so great today. It is for that reason that no possibility, not a single opportunity must be missed in order to reverse the dangerous trend and to return to the path of detente. Existing differences must not be resolved by war. The survival of mankind is at stake after all. The GDR will work in the future, as it has in the past, for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS 1985 DRAFT PLAN AND BUDGET

AU311914 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 31 Jul 84

["For Efficient Use of Resources and Further Intensification" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA) -- At an expanded sitting today, Bulgaria's Council of Ministers discussed and adopted the drafts of the socio-economic development plan and of the state budget for 1985.

The drafts envisage conditions for a consistent and planned implementation of the decisions of the national party conference on improving the quality. The economy is due to undergo further dynamic and intensive development during the last year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Conditions are set up for the ever fuller and complex satisfaction of the constantly growing material and intellectual needs of the population.

It was emphasised that particular attention should be paid to the accelerated introduction of leading achievements of techno-scientific progress for full utilisation of the production capacities, further complex perfecting of the normative basis and efficient use of material, energy and labour resources.

Also discussed were draft programs for accelerated development of the Strandja-Sakar region and of the Yvaylovgrad settlement system until 1990. The chief objective of the programs is to provide realistic and complex conditions for the socio-economic advancement of that region.

STANISHEV ATTENDS HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU311539 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 31 Jul 84

["For Peace and Understanding" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA) -- The 9th anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on the Security and Cooperation in Europe was marked here today.

It was emphasized at the meeting held to mark this occasion that translating into life the principles laid down in this document would contribute to the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual confidence on the old continent and in the world.

The current course of the U.S. Administration which undermined the fulfilment of the Final Act accords, was sharply criticized. It was stressed that Washington's militaristic and aggressive course in international affairs was a recklessness which could result in a tragedy for the whole mankind.

The hope was expressed that reason would prevail despite the complicated international situation, in the name of the peaceful future of the planet.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 31 July repeats the above item and adds: "The meeting was attended by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev"]

DZHUROV GREETS NIGERIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU310952 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, a delegation of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria led by Major General Domkat Bali, member of the Supreme Military Council and minister of defense of Nigeria has arrived here.

At Sofia airport, which was decorated with the two countries' national flags, the delegation was cordially welcomed by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, deputy ministers of national defense, generals, and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Benjamin Alabi, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Nigerian Embassy in Sofia, was also among those present.

A military band played the national anthems of the two countries. Maj Gen Bali reviewed the military detachment presenting arms in his honor. Pioneers presented flowers to the guest.

In the afternoon Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, received the delegation of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, headed by Maj Gen Domkat Bali, minister of defense. The meeting discussed certain questions concerning the political situation in the world and issues pertaining to the bilateral relations of the two countries and armies. The talks proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov gave an official dinner in honor of the delegation of the Armed Forces from the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In their toasts Army Gen Dzhurov and Maj Gen Bali stressed the role and contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and of General Buhari, head of state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to the further expansion, intensification, and consolidation of friendly relations, and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Nigerian peoples as well as between their armed forces. The dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION HELD WITH ARGENTINA

AU311649 Sofia BTA in English 1628 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, July 31 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Argentinian Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation ended its first session here.

The protocol on the work of the session reflects the two countries' desire to expand their economic contacts. The reciprocal trade is due to be increased and diversified in the coming three years. Economic cooperation will be developed mainly in pharmaceutics, transports and mechanical engineering. An exchange of know-how, scientific information and specialists is also envisaged. Joint projects will be realised together with cooperation on third countries' markets.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, was received by Mr Victor Martinez, Argentina's vice-president. He had talks with ministers and state secretaries with whom he discussed various aspects of Bulgaro-Argentinian cooperation in economy and technology.

KHRISTOV OPENS FINANCE TALKS IN BRAZIL

AU311907 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Brasilia, July 31 (BTA) -- Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, opened talks here with Mr Ernane Galveas, the minister of finance of Brazil. The two ministers examine aspects of bilateral economic cooperation.

BALEV, STANISHEV GREET DOMINICAN CP DELEGATION

AU311910 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met today with Mr Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party (PCD) who is visiting this country at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

During the talks, which passed in cordial comradely atmosphere, they exchanged information on the tasks currently facing the BCP and the PCD and discussed some topical international issues.

They voiced their deep concern over the deterioration of the international situation due to the militaristic and adventuristic line of the United States. They emphasized that the aggressive imperialist policies of the United States in Central America and the Caribbean pose a tangible threat to peace and security of the peoples, in the region and all over Latin America.

The BCP and the PCD backed the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist community countries for halting the arms race and improving the international climate, for strengthening peace and security world wide, as well as the latest Soviet proposals for an all-embracing, and durable settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Emphasis was laid on the invariable solidarity of the BCP for the struggle of the PCD and of all progressive and democratic forces in Latin America against imperialism, the reaction and fascism, for freedom and social progress.

Mr Narciso Isa Conde extended best wishes to the BCP and the Bulgarian people and condemned the malicious slanderous campaign against Bulgaria, launched by the most aggressive imperialist circles within their common "crusade" against communism.

The BCP and the PCD ascertained complete identity of their views on all matters discussed.

SPORTS CHIEF JUSTIFIES OLYMPIC ABSENCE

AU301215 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 84 p 8

[Article by Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association and of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee: "We Will Remain Loyal to the Olympic Idea"]

[Text] Only a few dozen hours separate us from the moment when the Olympic flame will be ignited in the Californian city of Los Angeles and the games of the XXIII Olympiad, 1984, will open. In the past, this moment used to be impatiently anticipated by athletes and sports fans all over the world. Throughout their modern history, the Olympic Games have been an event whose significance and peace mission went far beyond sporting aims proper.

Ever since the first Olympic Games in Athens in 1896, the interest in the Olympic movement has been steadily growing and participation in the games has grown more and more numerous, even though not every national Olympic committee and not every top athlete found a way to take part in this festival of sport. It has been necessary to overcome obstacles accompanying the liberation struggle of suppressed nations for recognition of their national identity and independence, as well as obstacles consisting of a lack of funds necessary to finance the voyage to and the stay at the site of the Olympic Games.

The beginnings of the Czechoslovak Olympic movement, too, were not easy. Even though its representatives stood at the cradle of the Olympic Games of the modern era, Czech and Slovak athletes and their representatives had to fight hard for the chance to take part in the Olympic Games at the beginning of the century and even in the Czechoslovak Republic after 1918.

We can look back with pride at the past successes of our Olympians, some of whom have gone down forever in the glorious history of the Olympic Games. We take pride in the socialist present of Czechoslovak Olympic sports, whose successes are the result of long-term, purposeful, and systematic preparation utilizing the favorable conditions established and support rendered by the CPCZ and our socialist state. We still vividly remember the successes of our track and fielders, soccer players, female field hockey players, weightlifters, cyclists, and other Czechoslovak athletes at the XXII Olympic Games in Moscow 4 years ago. And we even more vividly recall the outstanding results of our Olympic team at this year's XIV Winter Olympic Games at Sarajevo.

It was precisely this year's winter Olympics at Sarajevo, arranged by the Yugoslav organizers fully in keeping with the Olympic traditions and the rules of the Olympic Charter, that demonstrated beyond any doubt the validity of the Olympic idea and the viability of the Olympic movement. The Sarajevo winter Olympic Games were in every respect a dignified successor to the Moscow Olympics and demonstrated to the world, as was the case in 1980, how socialist sport understands and implements the legacy of Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the Olympic Games of the modern era. The results achieved at these games by athletes of the socialist world, including Czechoslovak athletes, furnished further proof of the the pronounced preponderance of the socialist system of physical education on a global scale.

The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, in cooperation with the sports federations of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association, devoted utmost attention and maximal endeavor to the preparation of our athletes for the 1984 summer Olympics. The successes achieved by Czechoslovak athletes at top-level international sports competitions, especially in the last 2 years, established good prerequisites and aroused realistic hopes for good results and a dignified representation of the CSSR in Los Angeles.

However, the course of preparations for the Olympic Games at their venue from their very beginning signaled grave problems. Ever since the candidacy of the city of Los Angeles for the 1984 summer Olympics, the U.S. Olympic representatives have been taking advantage of the extraordinary situation that arose as a result of the fact that Los Angeles was the sole candidate. The leadership of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] with its then-chairman Lord Michael Killanin was forced to make many concessions in contravention of the Olympic customs and to sanction the first exceptions from the rules of the Olympic Charter. The fact that the responsibility for organizing the Olympic Games was adopted neither by the city nor by the U.S. National Olympic Committee, but, in fact, by a group of private persons opened up scope for an unprecendented commercial abuse of the Olympic Games. This simultaneously palpably weakened the responsibility of the organs of the city of Los Angeles and, ultimately, of the U.S. Government and political bodies for the observance of the Olympic regulations. After all, the IOC received the first official government guarantee only after 4 years, in 1982, and that only in the form of a very brief and noncommittal "personal letter" from President Ronald Reagan. It was only a resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives of last fall that formulated these guarantees in a more accurate and detailed form. By that time, however, government quarters and the U.S. State Department in particular were fully engaged in preparing discriminatory measures against athletes from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and included the preparation and, above all, the course of the Olympics in their broad-based ideological struggle and preelection campaign.

Throughout the preparations, the organizing committee of the summer Olympics did not care much for the rules of the Olympic Charter, Olympic traditions, nor the athletes' basic needs. The quest for maximum profits from the Olympic Games gave rise to the monopoly of a few dozen strong "sponsors," who expect to rake in billions in profit from the largest festival of sports.

In the final phase of preparations for the 1984 Olympic Games, the organizers no longer showed any scruples in violating existing regulations. Basic information on the conditions of competitions in individual sports, on the accommodation of Olympic teams, on the accreditation and work conditions of the escorting crews, on training possibilities, and so forth were coming with unusual delays, if they arrived at all. Far greater was the organizers' interest in ensuring financial issues, especially the advance payment of deposits and total costs, for which the Olympic regulations do not provide any entitlement. This did not come as a surprise in the light of the statement of Peter Ueberroth, chairman of the organizing committee of the summer Olympic Games: "We will prepare the Olympic Games not only cheaply, but in such a way that they will bring unusual profit to the organizers."

Making a direct connection between the summer Olympics and Reagan's crusade against communism, the Washington administration was stepping up its influence on the preparation of the Olympic Games, especially from the viewpoint of the participation of athletes from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Since the fall of 1983, we have also been witnessing a greatly stepped-up activity of extremist, anti-Soviet, and antisocialist groups and all kinds of extreme reactionary emigre associations, which subsequently teamed up in a coalition called "Ban the Soviets!" Their aims were not directed against Soviet athletes alone but, to the same extent, also against the teams of other socialist countries. The coalition was quite overtly engaged in the preparation of broad-based subversive activity, demonstrations, and acts of provocation against them. It was evidently banking on the fact that the inadequate system of safety measures at the venue of the games would not be capable of preventing this activity. Added to this have been in the past few weeks acts of provocation by racist organizations that are finding fertile soil in the United States, such as the Ku Klux Klan, which in letters addressed to the national Olympic committees of the developing countries of Asia and Africa has threatened to inflict bodily harm on their athletes in an attempt to discourage them from going to Los Angeles.

The dangerous developments that have been accompanying the preparation of the XXIII Summer Olympic Games have naturally become the target of justified criticism of all national Olympic committees. The USSR National Olympic Committee and the national Olympic committees of the other socialist countries repeatedly drew the attention of the IOC and the organizing committee of the games to the problems in Los Angeles and demanded adequate guarantees that the Olympic Charter would be complied with in every respect. The USSR National Olympic Committee initiated meetings with representatives of the IOC and the organizing committee of the 1984 summer Olympic Games. It also initiatied an extraordinary session of the IOC Executive Committee and of its Olympic Movement Commission. Regrettably, this initiative yielded nothing but general and superficial promises that have never been really implemented.

In the past few months, the USSR National Olympic Committee, the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, and the national Olympic committees of most socialist countries as well as some other states weighed the overall situation and arrived at the conclusion that participation in this year's Olympic Games in Los Angeles would amount to exposing the athletes' safety and their countries' prestige to a disproportionate risk. For this reason and in the conviction that a fundamental turnabout and a rectification of the shortcomings were no longer possible, the national Olympic committees of these countries decided not to send their athletes to Los Angeles.

After thorough consideration, the Czechoslovak National Olympic Committee adopted this weighty decision at its plenary meeting on 12 May this year and immediately informed Juan Antonio Samaranch, IOC chairman, of its decision. The decision, which was preceded by a profound analysis of the situation, was made in absolute unanimity with the views of many athletes and federations of summer Olympic sports and with an awareness of responsibility toward the athletes themselves, who for many years have in a concentrated and purposeful manner been conducting their training for the Olympic start.

The first experiences from the sojourn in Los Angeles of participants in the 1984 summer Olympic Games shows that our concern about a normal course of the games was justified. The athletes are accommodated in unsuitable and crowded conditions; but the main problem appears to be their safety. Even the Western press, which has for a long time been generously lenient toward the American organizers, points this out. A new wave of insecurity and anxiety has been aroused by the crime that occurred in the California city of San Ysidro. In broad daylight a masked man killed 21 people and injured 17 in a McDonald's restaurant, an official sponsor of the Olympics. Where are the guarantees that something similar will not happen in the course of the Olympics, at a different place with a heavy concentration of people?

The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee has always respected the spirit and the letter of the Olympic Charter, being aware of the fact that the noble Olympic ideals can only be implemented under conditions of a consistently observed order that is equally valid for all members of the Olympic family. In the case of the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, this order was grossly violated.

The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee is determined to continue to participate in the development of the Olympic movement and to support the IOC and all its bodies, as well as all other international Olympic and sports organizations. Our participants in the international sports federations are prepared to participate with all their might and effectively in the work of these organizations for the benefit of sport, the Olympic movement, and world peace.

We are convinced that by active cooperation with all those who strive to overcome the present difficult situation and to promote a further successful development of the Olympic movement, we will succeed in asserting the noble Olympic ideals of friendship, understanding, and peaceful cooperation among people and nations.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES EGYPT ON NATIONAL DAY

LD221342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the national day of his country. Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Ahmad Ismat Abd al-Majid, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, on this occasion.

YEMENI DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL, DEPARTS

LD271856 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 27 (CTK) -- Politburo member and Secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Anis Hasan Yahya and Deputy Head of the International Affairs Department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Radoslav Klein signed here Friday a protocol on cooperation between the two parties, at the end of a visit by the Yemeni guest to Czechoslovakia.

HUSAK WRITES ARTICLE FOR WORLD MARXIST REVIEW

LD271418 Prague CTK in English 1230 GMT 27 Jul 84

["Excerpts From Gustav Husak's Article for WORLD MARXIST REVIEW" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague July 27 (CTK) -- "The most important result of the revolutionary processes, started with the fight of nations for victory against fascism, was the formation and development of the world socialist system as the biggest achievement of the revolutionary development after the Great October Socialist Revolution." This was stressed by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak in an article for the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, carried in its latest issue. It will also be carried by RUDE PRAVO tomorrow.

In the article on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, Gustav Husak stressed that all progressive and democratic forces have the duty to study experience from the struggle against fascism, draw upon it in the current struggles, and pass it on to future generations.

In the next part of the article, he analysed the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people which culminated with the Slovak national uprising and the May uprising of the Czech people.

On the basis of experience from class struggles, the Munich tragedy, and the fight against fascism, "the people put at the head of our nations the working class, led by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The victorious national and democratic revolution continued in the post-war years with struggle to strengthen and deepen its results," Gustav Husak continued.

The socialist society fulfils the demands for which the Czechoslovak people fought in the years of capitalism and the anti-fascist national liberation struggle. Czechoslovakia has carried out social, economic and cultural transformations and in a short period solved the tasks of transition from capitalism to socialism, built the foundations of socialist society, and entered the stage of construction of advanced socialist society. Experience has shown that the decisive prerequisite for successful implementation of the program of building a new society is loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and respect for the general laws of socialist construction.

On international issues, Gustav Husak stressed in his article that the cornerstone of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy is the strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, based on unity of class intersts, ideals and objectives. The growing strength of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community, their policy of peace, unity and cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, are the basic factors of the 40-year peace in Europe.

"At this time when the international situation has been greatly sharpened due to the aggressive militarist policy of imperialism our combined efforts are focused on the preservation of peace conditions of life on our planet, easing of international tension, disarmament, and return to the policy of peaceful cooperation," Gustav Husak stressed.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS NUCLEAR ENERGY, SAFETY

LD311516 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1750 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Summary] Our only nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice covers our electricity consumption by approximately 7 percent. In the year 2000, half of the power in the CSSR should come from nuclear power plants. We are building nuclear power plants at four places in the Republic. Hostile circles in some capitalist countries, however, would like to see this project stopped, distributing reports on the alleged threat to the living environment, radioactivity, and so forth. In front of our camera today are Milan Rusnak, first deputy minister of fuels and power, and Jiri Beranek, chief inspector of the state supervision over nuclear safety, in order to tell us what significance the construction of nuclear power plants has for our national economy:

[Rusnak] The deposits of brown coal may be exhausted in the next 30-40 years, apart from which, the production of power from coal is connected with ecological problems. As for water as a source of energy, at the moment we use about 40 percent of our potential; when we have completed our Danube hydroprojects we will have used about 60 percent. Further possibilities are, for example, crude oil or natural gas, but everyone knows that our state is poor in these fuels, and the development of power industry cannot be based on those, since the import of them is expensive. Unconventional sources include solar energy, wind, and so forth, which may contribute toward the overall balance of fuel, but which cannot form its basic component. Thus the only necessary alternative is the use of nuclear energy.

[Question] How is this problem solved elsewhere in the world?

[Rusnak] According to the statistics of the international atomic agency in Vienna for the year 1982, there were 300 reactors working in the world at the end of that year, producing about 900 billion kilowatt-hours. Our country produces about 80 billion kilowatt-hours annually, for the sake of comparison.

We are, thus, by no means in the forefront as far as the production of nuclear power is concerned. Finland, for example, produces more than 40 percent, the FRG approximately 17.5 percent, France 32 percent, the United States produced 12.5 percent of electricity from nuclear resources in 1982.

[Question] What about the nuclear power plants' safety?

[Beranek] Nuclear power engineering is by no means hazardous. A nuclear reactor presents no great risk to the living environment or for the employees, since the entire system works as a closed system.

[Question] Can the steam, coming from the Jaslovske Bohunice cooling towers, be radioactive?

[Beranek] Absolutely not. The system of the individual barriers simply prevents the radioactive waste from escaping, and if it should escape there are a number of safety measures, resulting in the immediate closedown of the reactor. Thus the steam is ordinary water steam.

[Question] Talking about water, they say that Temelin will have a large nuclear power capacity which will require a lot of water, allegedly more than there is in the Vltava River. Will Temelin dry out our Vltava River?

[Rusnak] Absolutely not. We selected the Temelin site on the Vltava River because we need a water source. All condensation-type power stations must have cooling water for their technical processes. The vapor coming from the cooling towers is the lost water, whereas the majority of the used water returns to the river. In the case of Temelin the water that irretrievably escapes measures 3 to 3.5 cubic meters per second; the Vltava's average current is 40 to 42 cubic meters per second, so this represents some 8 percent. Moreover, we balance out the currents by building equipment which should improve the hydrological situation. A similar situation arises in conventional power plants. The site for Temelin was carefully selected, taking into account a number of very demanding criteria.

[Question] The present systems use about 1 percent of the energy of the fuel used. In the future there will be fast reactors and thermonuclear synthesis. Would it not be better to wait for science to answer these questions and then to build nuclear power plants? Or are we doing the right thing by building nuclear power systems?

[Rusnak] I believe that the thermonuclear reactors merely opened the nuclear age. This is merely the first stage, the age of fast reactors is not far away. The combination of thermonuclear and fast reactors will considerably increase the use of uranium as raw material, to some 60 percent. The development then will continue in high-temperature reactors and nuclear synthesis.

[Beranek] I believe that it would be a grave mistake if we did not participate in this worldwide movement of taming nuclear energy. The process of nuclear energy development should be continuous.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PDRY -- In Prague today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Jan Martinek, the newly appointed ambassador of the CSSR to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. The meeting took place in connection with the latter's beginning his tour of duty. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 31 Jul 84 LD]

HONECKER SENDS MUBARAK NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE

LD231141 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] To mark Egypt's national day today, Erich Honecker, in a telegram of congratulations to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, referred to the joint interests and aims that linked the two countries in efforts to preserve world peace. He noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations had further deepened on the basis of peaceful coexistence and to mutual benefit. The productive cooperation between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egypt would continue on this solid basis to the benefit of both peoples.

HONECKER, STOPH MESSAGE TO CUBA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291823 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz: On the 31st Anniversary of the national uprising we convey to you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the entire Cuban people the most cordial congratulations and greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

The storming of Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba on 26 July 1953 became the signal for the beginning of the struggle for national and social liberation of the Cuban people. In a historically short time the working people of Cuba, under the tested leadership of their battle-tested Communist Party, based on the close friendship with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, made outstanding achievements in building the socialist social order.

The way in which the fraternal people of Cuba resolutely resist the policy of threat and boycott of U.S. imperialism and consistently advance on the course determined by the Second PCC Congress under the slogan "Production and defense," fills us with great respect.

The social achievements of Cuba and the principled policy marked by proletarian internationalism have contributed to constantly increasing the international attraction and authority of the first socialist state on the American Continent.

We note with pleasure and satisfaction that the universal relations between our fraternal parties, states, and peoples are very successfully developing on the solid foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, and have achieved a high level.

The GDR will in the future also be firmly at the side of socialist Cuba as a reliable friend and will unswervingly work for strengthening socialism, preventing the danger of a nuclear inferno, and improving the international situation.

We wish you personally, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and the fraternal Cuban people, health, creative vigor, and further successes in building socialism in the interest of our joint struggle for preserving and securing world peace.

BEZIRKE REPORT BARLEY HARVEST, RAPE SOWING

DW310817 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Summary] Winter barley has been grown on 534,210 hectares in the GDR, and the harvest of this crop proceeded well over the weekend when barley was harvested from 34,000 hectares. By 29 July, the total area of winter barley harvested was 372,000 hectares.

Neubrandenburg Bezirk reports that winter barley "has been harvested from 65,000 hectares, or 96 percent of the acreage," while Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk announces that the winter barley harvest concluded on 27 July and that work in the bezirk is now concentrating on clearing the fields of straw. Although the straw is not as dry this year as in other years, the bezirk has nevertheless succeeded in clearing "2,500 hectares of straw with the help of more than 1,000 extra hands." Neubrandenburg Bezirk also reports that rape has been sown on 38,000 hectares and that it expects to start harvesting this crop "early next week."

KROLIKOWSKI SPEAKS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT TASKS

LD262226 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] In Werner Krolikowski's words, the work of local state organs in the GDR must be marked by drive and proximity with citizens. It is their obligation to realize directly in relevant territories the policy for the good of the people and the course of the main task. The first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers spoke at Potsdam-Babelsberg today to graduates of the Academy for Political Science and Law.

The local organs, he said, should create favorable conditions for the further growth in the efficiency of the economy and for an increasingly higher material and cultural level. All territorial resources should be used in a creative manner so that the well-being of the citizens in towns and municipalities will continue to improve. The SED Central Committee Politburo member stressed that the GDR, in its 35th year, is a state enjoying worldwide respect, which is politically stable and which is developing dynamically. It is marked by a highly efficient economy and by its flourishing science and culture. In firm alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Werner Krolikowski said, the GDR is proving itself to be a bulwark of socialism and a stronghold of freedom.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO UK -- The GDR ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Dr (Gerd Lindner) was received by Queen Elizabeth II today for the presentation of his credentials. The diplomat conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council which Queen Elizabeth reciprocated. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 27 Jul 84 LD]

FIRST SILICON SEMICONDUCTOR SENSOR -- The Teltow Appliance and Control Instrument Factories producing a new semiconductor pressure-measuring transducer "sets the international standard." The new measuring instrument, the result of in-house rationalization measures, is the first silicon semiconductor sensor produced under industrial conditions in the GDR. Its protective casing allows the instrument to be used outside. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 23 Jul 84 DW]

CEREMONY MARKS UPRISING; U.S. ROLE ATTACKED

LD312034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1655 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We are now going over to the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw:

[Reporter] I am at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science. In a moment the solemn session devoted to the 40th anniversary of the start of the Warsaw Uprising will begin.

Coming into the hall now are: Chairman of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski, honorary president of the Social Committee for the Commemorations; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Social Committee for the Commemorations; Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. In a moment, we will hear the national anthem, after which Professor Edward Kowalczyk will make a speech.

[Kowalczyk] Evidently not everyone in the world thought the terrible crimes and their perpetrators worthy of condemnation. Seven generals, the executioners of the capital's population, were embraced by American care and the U.S. authorities refused their extradition; perhaps specifially interpreting human rights [words indistinct] because it was certainly their amoral interpretation or cynical sneering at them. In any case, it was already a signal of anti-Polish policy and promotion of German imperialism. It is true that Von dem Bach, the main criminal responsible for the destruction of our capital city, was made to stand trial; however, not for the crimes he directed in Warsaw but for matters linked with the political struggle preceding Hitler's coming to power.

Not only are war criminals not being brought to justice but missiles targeted on Poland are being installed. The (?constructive-thinking) forces in the NATO countries are pushed into the background by the carriers of the concept of renewed aggression; the official representatives of these countries publicly present theses which must arouse our supreme vigilance. The dreams of the more than 1-million-strong German national minority allegedly existing in Poland bring to mind the arguments put forward by Hilter on the eve of the attack on Poland. The agreement of the western states to free the FRG Government from its limitations regarding the production of offensive weapons is another fact arousing our disquiet. For Polish society, these are all manifestations threatening peace on our continent. In the name of those who lived through the terror of the last war and the tragedy of the Warsaw Uprising, we solemnly protest.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS EVENT AT UPRISING MONUMENT

LD312002 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Ceremonies connected with the signing of the Foundation Act and the inauguration of the cornerstone for the monument to the heroes of the Warsaw Uprising took place this afternoon at Krasinskich Square in Warsaw, where the toughest insurgent battles took place.

Signatories to the formal signing of the Foundation Act, this historical document, were Henryk Jablonski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jan Mazurkiewicz, and representatives of the capital's administration.

5,000 SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS MARCH IN WARSAW

NC311930 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 (AFP) -- Some 5,000 Poles tonight marched through central Warsaw shouting slogans in support of the banned union organisation Solidarity. The demonstrators, led by a group carrying a wreath draped in the red and white Polish flag, headed for the Tomb of the Unkonwn Soldier. Police in unmarked cars did not intervene.

The demonstration formed up at the end of a mass in Warsaw Cathedral celebrated by the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, to mark the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising.

GOVERNMENT PROLONGS PRICE HIKE BAN ON MOST GOODS

LD311846 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] The Government Press Bureau has announced that the Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution prolonging a ban on price hikes on the majority of industrial goods until the end of this year. This decision is aimed at protecting the public against excessive price increases in the second half of the year.

A ban on increasing the majority of the prices between April and July visibly limited increases in retail prices. The general level of retail prices increased in the first half of the year by 13 percent, while an increase of 15-16 percent is envisaged in the central annual plan. Price increases are also considerably lower than last year, when they reached about 21 percent.

Enterprises will be able to raise their prices only when this is justified by cost increases due to circumstances beyond their control, but even then by no more than 10 percent. In exceptional cases, a producer will be able to apply to the minister for prices for permission to raise the price of his product by more than 10 percent. This will apply in only a few cases in which unprofitability of production of the product could threaten cessation of this product. Goods sold by state antique dealers and state fashion boutiques, as well as handmade and other goods, such as expensive furs, jewelry, and (?yachts) will be eligible for such special exemption.

ALMOST 61,000 BENEFIT FROM AMNESTY TO DATE

LD312237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Today, another day of the implementation of the Amnesty Act, more than 10,000 persons have benefited by virtue of court decisions alone. In all, the courts have to date applied amnesty to nearly 61,000 [as heard] persons. Out of these 417 are persons convicted for offenses of a political nature or suspected of such offenses.

LENIN STEEL PLANT OFFICIAL ON AMNESTY, WORKERS

LD312252 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] The Amnesty Act has made it incumbent on industrial enterprises to guarantee work and social care for those who have been released from prisons.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Are those released from prisons because of the amnesty who start work in the Lenin Steel Plant treated in any preferential way? Are you going to help them start again?

[Jerzy Kwintal, head of personnel at Lenin Steel Plant] First of all a shortened procedure in acceptance of the employee for work has been adopted. The employee in question, if he or she is cooperative, can be employed within 2 days, or sometimes even 1 day, from the moment of his or her applying to the personnel officer. Apart from this the employee can get a special advance payment in accordance with general rules, as part of his remuneration. This can be as much as his or her monthly salary and must be repaid in six monthly installments. We are thus making this new start possible straight away.

WEEKLY REBUKED FOR ARTICLE ON AMNESTY

AU311340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28/29 Jul 84 p 8

[Jan Brodzki commentary: "Gentlemen, Do Not Make Fools of Yourselves"]

[Excerpts] In its issue dated 29 July TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY tries most awkwardly, or perhaps perversely, to put itself in the shoes of the authorities responsible for the amnesty. The thing is that it ascribes the amnesty to the courage of the authorities....

Let us state straight away that it was not courage that was behind the amnesty, but humanitarianism, which is an inherent feature of socialism, and the acceptance of the amnesty proposal put forward by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] in view of the progressive stabilization of the country's political life, achieved through the painstaking efforts of all our people to consistently implement the ninth congress resolutions.

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY also expressed confidence that Bogdan Lis would be among those amnestied. First, this will be decided by the relevant authorities if they conclude that it is necessary to change the nature of the charge of treason preferred against him. The weekly's confidence is of no importance in this regard, because the specific facts are decisive.

Second, if the weekly is so bent, which is no surprise to me, on having Bogdan Lis released, why did it not encourage him to come forward when there was still time for him to do so? It seems that it is worth saying openly that the security organs gave many people observed by them an opportunity for returning to normal life by not hastening to arrest them.

Referring to the amnesty, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY expresses the wish that "a genuine platform for an understanding between the government and the people should be found." But what about the platform of understanding created by the signatories of PRON, from Marxists through profoundly religious people? What other way is there of formulating the principle of pluralism? Who is it that forbids the small group of individuals around TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, who continue to isolate themselves from the people, to take a place within PRON? Who is preventing the publishers and editors of the weekly from delegating their representatives to the Press Council set up by the press law?

That council's purpose is to create the most extensive and pluralistic platform for discussing the implementation of the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of speech within, of course, the limits mapped out by the nature of our system and its alliances.

They say that he who seeks finds. Let TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY therefore take to the road of the participants in accord. This road is wide and cannot be missed.

Continuing to spell out, in connection with the amnesty, various conditions for accord -- these conditions are very much like those beamed by Western radios -- TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY demands among other things that pastoral, educational, and charitable work should be facilitated. But where is it that this work is being harassed? In none of his statements to the press on the occasion of his foreign trips did the chairman of the Episcopate complain about any irregularities in this respect. Perhaps the weekly regards retransmitting the sermons produced by Radio Free Europe clergy as facilitating pastoral work? Such reasoning would be hardly realistic, to put it mildly. As for charitable work, there is nothing to prevent TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY from assisting the Caritas organization.

The weekly states among other things: "The recognition of political realities such as the present situation of the state, the new public consciousness developed in the past few years, and the multifaceted differences among our people, who want pluralistic forms of action, must be a starting point for a solution." Well, why is it then that the weekly is put so hard to understand those realities, that situation, and that consciousness of the public? What other form has the pluralism mentioned by the weekly to assume if not the form of the general participation of the people with pluralistic views in the work of the Sejm, the government, the people's councils, social organizations, and trade unions? By the way, it would be interesting to find out how tolerant TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY is toward, say, the trade union of employees of church institutions.

Gentlemen, do not play the fool. When one reads your weekly, one is reminded of the wonderful prewar interpretation of a song by Mira Ziminska: "I'm so small, so very small." Do not make fools of yourselves.

DISSIDENT LIPSKI INTERVIEWED ON AMNESTY

DW310647 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 30 Jul 84 pp 90-92

[Interview with Polish dissident Jan Jozef Lipski by unidentified interviewer in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Lipski, the Amnesty Act passed in Poland has been assessed in the West as an important step toward political normalization in your country. Does the political opposition in Poland share this view?

Lipski: I cannot speak on behalf of the democratic opposition in Poland because I have not coordinated my opinion on your question with anyone. However, based on the talks I have had recently, I can say that we do not underestimate the significance of the amnesty. We are happy that so many people have been released.

SPIEGEL: According to information from the Polish Government, some 652 political prisoners and about 35,000 other criminals will be released. However, the political significance of the amnesty reaches further than this group. What is your criticism of this law?

Lipski: Most people I am in contact with consider this Amnesty Act to be inconsistent and incomplete. There is every reason to believe that since Bogdan Lis, one of the members of "Solidarity's" Provisional Coordinating Committee [TKK] who was arrested recently, as well as his colleague Piotr Mierzewski, have both been charged with alleged treason, they will not be included in the amnesty.

SPIEGEL: If they are, will the provisional "Solidarity" leadership give up working underground and come into the open?

Lipski: I am not authorized to speak on behalf of the trade union leadership that is underground. However, judging by what I do know, I do not believe that the condition you mentioned will be sufficient for the TKK to change its present attitude.

SPIEGEL: What other obstacles are there?

Lipski: Together with the assurance that they will be exempt from punishment, the "Solidarity" members who are active underground have been asked to make statements of loyalty as well as detailed confessions which -- and I do not have to explain this to you -- would expose those people to danger who helped them during the time they were underground. The demand that a confession be made is contained in the Amnesty Act.

SPIEGEL: It also contains some other conditions. For instance, people who have been granted amnesty and then in the future violate the law can be arrested and tried for the acts they were charged with prior to the amnesty. What is the difference between this conditional amnesty and a release on probation?

Lipski: That is a very good question. You see how little the amnesty is worth for a really new political start. Nevertheless, I am of the view that this point is less important than the legal obligation to make confessions and statements of loyalty.

SPIEGEL: Those who have been amnestied also include four prominent members of the former Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] whose trial after 2 years of preparation was opened shortly before the amnesty was announced and immediately adjourned. Why did the government put them on trial in the first place?

Lipski: That is a mystery to me as well. Possibly some factors which I know nothing about played a role here. However, there were reasons for the date of the opening of the trial.

One of the defendants, Jacek Kuron, threatened to go on a hunger strike unless the government gave up the delaying tactics it had employed for many months. Because it was very probable that other prisoners and many people outside the prisoners would have joined such a hunger strike -- which would have created a correspondingly large sensation -- the government was forced to move.

SPIEGEL: In your view, why did the government decide on a comprehensive amnesty at this time?

Lipski: The amnesty is intended above all to be a signal to public opinion in the West and various international organizations. It is known that the Polish Goverment has a large interest in the economic sanctions against Poland being lifted or at least reduced. In addition, it urgently needs new credits from the West, particularly the World Bank.

Naturally, the effects of the amnesty in our own country must also not be underestimated. However, the effects would be much greater if the government had not included all the restrictions and conditions.

SPIEGEL: It will soon be possible to test the value of the amnesty. Leading KOR members Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik have reportedly said that immediately on their release they will publish the pleas they had prepared for their trial.

Lipski: I am aware of Kuron's statement, and I consider such a decision by Michnik to be more than probable.

SPIEGEL: So, can we expect that the two will soon be back in prison?

Lipski: Jidging by our experience of recent years, it is difficult to predict what our authorities will decide. However, I do not think that the publication of pleas prepared for a public trial will lead to legal sanctions. The effect this would have on the image of the amnesty would be disastrous.

SPIEGEL: Mr Lipski, for the first time in many years, Poland will now be a country without political prisoners. How long do you think this will last?

Lipski: In view of the fact that the Amnesty Act offers the political underground little cause to disband, I think there is little reason to hope that Poland will remain without political prisoners for any lengthy period. If underground activities are continued, there will also be new arrests for political reasons.

SPIEGEL: In connection with the amnesty, the Catholic Church has demanded that dialogue between the government, the church, and a free trade union be resumed. Is that not very naive?

Lipski: Let me say at this point that DER SPIEGEL has repeatedly wrongly assessed the church's role. I was really amazed that you did not publish my rebuttal to a very polemic commentary. This was especially painful for me in view of the importance of the subject and in view of the fact that I, as a DER SPIEGEL reader for decades, had not expected this reaction. You made it difficult for me to agree to this interview. However, the subject is so important to me that I decided to forget my anger.

Regarding your question, the church has made considerable efforts in the past to secure the release of political prisoners and to achieve reconciliation among the people. In doing this, the church used various methods and was more or less successful. I do not know whether negotiations on this subject are currently being held or prepared.

SPIEGEL: The KOR people have categorically refused to accept the offer to emigrate to the West or to accept the amnesty. Michnik has said that he would have to be carried out of prison. He and the other KOR defendants who were imprisoned for more than 2 years viewed their trial as the only opportunity to prove their innocence to the public. Are the years in prison just simply to be forgotten?

Lipski: Unfortunately, the Amnesty Act has been legally construed in a way that does not allow those involved to reject the amnesty.

At the same time, however -- and this is what is so mean about it -- an amnesty always contains the legal assumption that a hopeless situation is created that the accused will never be able to prove his innocence.

SPIEGEL: To the extent we are familiar with Polish laws, there are certain cases in which the provision is made for individual citizens to take legal action against the government. Will those involved make use of this?

Lipski: I am certain they will, although I doubt whether they will be successful at all considering the fact that an amnesty cannot be equated with an acquittal. The legal situation is very complicated in this respect.

SPIEGEL: A similar situation exists for the approximately 30 people active in the political underground.

Lipski: Where did you get that figure?

SPIEGEL: It was reportedly recently given by Zbigniew Bujak, chairman of the Warsaw Solidarity underground.

Lipski: I am not familiar with that remark by Bujak. However, if I were to list the number of people whom I know personally to be in the underground, I would also arrive at a figure of 30. I am convinced that I do not personally know all the trade unionists who are in the underground.

SPIEGEL: Suppose the number is twice or even three times as high, what we find interesting is the following: If discreet negotiations were to result in the underground disbanding and in the emergence of a provisional Solidarity commission, would this not mean the end of any organized opposition in Poland?

Lipski: I know nothing about any such negotiations. However, if they were to be held and successfully concluded then a rather ambivalent situation would arise, because I really do not believe that under such circumstances the uncensored underground press would stop publication, or that underground book publishers would disband. I doubt this very much.

SPIEGEL: The Amnesty Act also contains a cryptic offer for those Solidarity people to return who remained in the West when martial law was imposed. Do you expect many of them to make use of this?

Lipski: Probably only a few of those who now have important roles in the West will return soon to Poland. The reason is, of course, that more than just an amnesty law is required for a general settlement of the political situation in Poland.

SPIEGEL: What do you consider most important for a new political beginning?

Lipski: The restoration of trade union pluralism.

SPIEGEL: You mean the reintroduction of a trade union. That really is an illusion.

Lipski: It is not really an illusion at all. Even the current trade union law provides for such a possibility after a certain transitional period. The important thing is to translate this possibility into reality.

SPIEGEL: Is there really the slightest cause for such hope under the current political realities in Poland?

Lipski: For whatever reason -- because of its own bad image or for foreign policy consideration -- I frankly think that unless it is forced, our national leadership will not be prepared for such an arrangement.

SPIEGEL: Mr Lipski, you were one of the founders of KOR and were supposed to be among the accused at the KOR trial. How do you assess your personal situation?

Lipski: I was removed from the KOR trial only because the accusations against me were to be dealt with in separate proceedings. It was because of my poor health that I was released from detention -- something demanded by a commission of cardiologists appointed by the state prosecution.

Now that my friends who originally faced the same charges have been released, I expect to be summoned any day to the state Prosecutor General's Office where I will probably be given amnesty documents.

SPIEGEL: The amnesty will give freedom to several hundred political prisoners. However, what is the significance of the amnesty for the lives of 36 million Poles? Does this move provide an opportunity to improve relations between the state power and society?

Lipski: I doubt it very much. Naturally, there is happiness in the country because some people are being released from prison, and naturally, certain hopes will be created if the government decides on a step that has long been expected by the people.

However, this step cannot have far-reaching consequences because of the situation where a large number of important problems remain unsolved and no efforts are being made to resolve them.

SPIEGEL: What should be done?

Lipski: I mentioned the main demand for trade union pluralism. In addition, there are many other important problems -- the professional organizations and other social organizations that were dissolved by the government. I was a member of the Writers' Association that was liquidated and replaced with a new one loyal to the state.

SPIEGEL: Prospects are apparently rather gloomy because, while the government is releasing political prisoners, the party press suspects them of being "Zionist and American agents."

Lipski: The state power obviously felt it was necessary to make clear to the people that our attitude is not deserving of only mild judgment. Some of the invective, which we have been used to for years, certainly goes further than usual. Just as does the state leadership, the press also holds divergent views on the amnesty, but I think these things belong in different drawers.

SPIEGEL: What is in the Moscow drawer?

Lipski: I assume that Moscow played a decisive role in the decision on the amnesty. There are very rational reasons for this assumption.

SPIEGEL: Yet, despite the amnesty's vagueness, it is apparently not in line with the Kremlin's current policy. Do you think Jaruzelski may have acted alone?

Lipski: There is indeed no hard evidence of harmonious coordination. However, this in no way rules out Moscow's approval of this step by the Polish Government. Do not forget that for several years Poland has represented the most difficult problem for the Eastern bloc. Therefore, there must be a certain tolerance for the decisions by General Jaruzelski because a way out of a situation, which was a serious burden for everyone including Moscow, had to be found.

SPIEGEL: Mr Lipski, we thank you for this interview.

ELECTIONS, AMNESTY TESTIFY TO STATE'S SUCCESS

LD201702 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 20 -- Looking at People's Poland's second forty years, starting this year, through the country's ups and downs over the past four decades, the Polish weekly POLITYKA said today: "Those bitter lessons of the past few years -- when their destructive and paralysing impact dies out -- may again gather us around the country's top importance issues: economic growth and development of technological know-how, science, education, and culture. The lesson of realism and political thinking should repay best just in those domains.

"Both the nation and the authorities may put the main blame on themselves for two gravest national sins committed over the past forty years: devaluation of work, which to the best of all Marxist knowledge should be man's point of honour and the highest criterion of man's assessment by society, and suppression of initiative and industry in the individual."

Both of these adverse phenomena should be eliminated, POLITYKA said, expressing hope that consistently implemented economic reform, a healthy system of incentives and democratization of public life should lift good and honest work, initiative and industry back to a position they deserve. It said recent elections to people's councils testify to an unquestionable change in the moods of the nation and a success of the leading forces in the state.

It termed the now-anticipated amnesty as one of the first fruits of that success and added that "the normalization of public life gives some necessary political room to state authorities, and allows them, with no excessive risk, to remove hotbeds of tension and factors which hamper national understanding.

"Amnesty is always the authorities' act of faith in their own strength and of confidence in the nation," POLITYKA said.

"This conciliatory gesture towards those who were engaged in punishable activities should also mean a sincere, magnanimous and open gesture towards those who had been guided by the rhetoric of the 'Solidarnosc' leaders, and who lacked political maturity," POLITYKA said, and added: "Extending our hand to them today, we should tell them that not only we do not close the way for them or ask where they came from. We should also tell them that they are indispensable today for Poland and socialism."

Concluding, POLITYKA said: "We assess leaders according to what they do, and this is the foundation of confidence in them, but we connect hopes and expectations with them, thus giving them a new credit.

"People in power need that credit not to fall into bitterness and enclose within themselves. It is also needed by society as a national community cannot exist without some quantum of confidence."

FRASYNIUK SECRETLY MEETS WITH SOLIDARITY LEADER

NC311356 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 (AFP) -- Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, who disappeared after being released from prison Friday under an amnesty, has met secretly with the head of the underground Solidarity trade union, it was learned here today.

Mr Frasyniuk, former president of Solidarity in Wroclaw, managed to elude police on leaving prison to go to Warsaw for a meeting with Zbigniew Bujak, according to a joint communique dated July 29 and received here today. Mr Bujak has been sought by police since Solidarity was banned two and a half years ago.

The two said that Solidarity "must continue to exist so that Poland may become a free country."

Mr Frasyniuk has been met at the Leczyca prison by his attorney, Lech Adamczyk, Friday morning. He changed clothes at the home of a local preacher, and then the two set out for the Jasna Gora sanctuary, 150 km (93 miles) away, but apparently did not arrive, reliable sources in Wroclaw said.

Released under a newly-enacted government amnesty, Mr Frasyniuk was arrested in October 1982 and sentenced to six years in prison. That sentence was halved under a July 1983 amnesty but last May, he received six more months for insulting his prison governor.

In their communique, the two men said the government had been "forced to proclaim an amnesty" of virtually all of Poland's 652 political prisoners because of "pressure from society, solidarity militants, independent circles, Pope John Paul II and the whole of the Polish church and the West."

The amnesty was in fact aimed at serving the interests of those in power, who were "waging war on society and creating a climate of hatred," they said. For this reason, the men on, "Solidarity must continue to fight for the release of political prisoners, for trade union pluralism and for the respect of freedom and dignity of man."

Mr Bujak and Mr Frasyniuk added that charges of high treason -- punishable by death and excluded from the amnesty -- made against underground Solidarity leaders Bogdan Lis and and Piotr Mierzewski, arrested in Gdansk in June, "are reminiscent of the methods used under Stalin." Such methods "are aimed at portraying the trade union as a subversive organization in the pay of foreign intelligence services," they said.

Calls for Open Activities

NC010836 Paris AFP in English 0820 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 1 (AFP) -- The banned Solidarity union today appeared just as determined as ever to exist, despite the Jun 21 amnesty for 652 political prisoners that officials had proclaimed as part of a "normalisation" effort.

The union's determination was dramatically indicated by Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, 31, Solidatiy's former leader in Wroclaw, who challenged authorities by announcing that he had met Solidarity's underground chief, Zbigniew Bujak, three days after leaving prison.

Acknowledging he faced reprisals, Mr Frasyniuk, a driver-mechanic, said Solidarity's former chiefs, led by Lech Walesa, should now meet to consider possible "surface" activity and set up a "veritable leadership."

Mr Frasyniuk, who also called for the release of the former clandestine Solidarity number two, Bogdan Lis, who is accused of treason, said the amnesty had settled nothing. The authorities were forced to act, he said, and nothing had changed.

At the same time, about 5,000 demonstrators last night shouted pro-Solidarity slogans and placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier here, after marching from a service in Warsaw Cathedral. Police did not intervene.

The occasion was the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising against Poland's Nazi German occupiers at the end of World War II. Authorities marked the date by laying the cornerstone of a monument to the 1944 "insurgents" while accusing their leaders of trying to head off a communist regime.

However, Solidarity leaders have seemed in the last few months to regard the kind of unauthorised protest held last night as dangerous because of the risk of repression. They have talked instead -- in line with Mr Frasyniuk's comments last night -- of possible open activities in the factories, and in intellectual circles where clandestine networks exist with dozens of publications.

Such open activities, the thinking goes, would have the explicit support of Pope John Paul and the Polish Roman Catholic Church, and would be aimed at persuading the government to move towards free trade unions.

But the government has so far rejected all such demands, indicating its determination to maintain its tight grip on society -- and could thus in the short term face a difficult choice if Solidarity persists. The choice would involve either changing course in policies followed since December 1981, when martial law was imposed, or cracking down again. But a crackdown would lose it the benefit of its recent amnesty.

A Solidarity summit as urged by Mr Frasyniuk would be the first since 1981. Mr Walesa, though always cautious about his immediate intentions, said last night that it was not certain to be held -- but believed it "indispensable."

POLITBURO DEBATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD312042 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo today assessed celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. Making use of the experience of the anniversary, the Politburo recommended attaching particular attention to the forthcoming anniversaries of events of 40 years ago: the agricultural reform; the nationalization of industry; the return of the northern and western lands; and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

The Politburo examined the sociopolitical situation in education and was acquainted with the state of preparations for the new school year.

The Politburo also discussed implementation of the PZPR long-term work program and approved the program for further actions in this field.

WEEKLY CRITICIZED FOR NONMENTION OF ANNIVERSARY

AU311007 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 84 p 5

[Jan Rodzki commentary: "An Oversight?"]

[Text] PPR citizens working for TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY have thoroughly confused their important historical periods.

In issue 39 of this weekly one cannot see a single word on the national rebirth day, which falls on 22 July, despite the fact that this year it also commemorates the 40th anniversary of the PPR. Is this an oversight? I do not think so, because the foremost position of the abovementioned issue of 22 July is occupied by an article announcing a competition entitled "The Origins" (about the church in western Poland). The real date of the 40th anniversary of Polish independence, freedom, and sovereignty cannot be seen. What can be seen, however, is that next year "we will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, and at the same time the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the world, Europe, and our country." The editors of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY may be conversant with the Holy Bible, but they are certainly not conversant with the Polish Committee of National Liberation, which was announced on 22 July 1944 and is understood by every unbiased pupil.

Another "gem" in this article announcing the completion is the statement that the activities of the clergy often outpaced those of the administrative structures in western Poland (something that could in some cases have been true) and at the same time "revealed the indecision and errors they made against the background of the trust-inspiring and therefore authentic stabilization that was going on."

One must have one's own ideas on the knowledge of society in order to put forward these kinds of theories to one's countrymen on the day of a great national holiday -- the 40th anniversary of a Poland freed from Nazism, fascism, and the Sanacja regime [Pilsudski's followers after 1826] -- on the 40th anniversary of the PPR.

And a composition on the work of the Catholic clergy in these parts? It is not a bad idea, as long as it really tells the truth.

HEALTH OFFICIAL ON SHORTAGE OF MEDICINE

LD311306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 31 Jul 84

["Talk" with Zdzislaw Szamborski, deputy minister of health and social welfare, by Anna Andrzewska; time and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [Andrzewska] There is a lack of medicinal syrups, analgesics, and medicines for the circulatory system. What are the prospects for those medicines to appear on sale?

[Szamborski] My statement will not be optimistic. One has to realize that there are two sources of medicine supply: our own production and deliveries from abroad, mostly for hard currency from the second payment zone.

As far as our pharmaceutical industry is concerned, it is not able to meet our demands at this moment.

[Andrzewska] For how long?

[Szamborski] That depends on two factors: currently on obtaining adequate sums of har curency in accordance with the adopted operational program; and then on general moderni zation and development of the pharmaceutical industry. It is somewhat encouraging that the Council of Ministers has already approved the first stage of development of the pharmaceutical industry. The full program will also be a subject of the government's deliberation. Most of all, this program has to make our pharmaceutical industry independent of foreign currency, which is hardly the case at present.

[Andrzewska] But this is going to take years.

[Szamborski] And that is why I do not expect any radical improvement in supply either this year or the next. At the moment the situation is getting worse because, if one cannot see the drastic shortages, it is because existing stocks are being used.

[Andrzewska] What about medical aid?

[Szamborski] The aid has been very helpful, but it is decreasing. On the other hand the state cannot base its whole policy on foreign medical aid. [end recording]

U.S. STORING POISON GAS IN FRG; CITIZEN CONCERN

LD311902 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] For several months a wave of concern has been created among West German citizens by the disclosure that poison gas is being stored on FRG territory by the U.S. Army, which operates within the NATO framework. Material originating from West German television has shown [passage indistinct] states officially that chemical combat means are not being transported on our roads, nor by water. This statement by the press spokesman of the FRG Ministry of Defense is not true. Evidence which sufficiently disproves reports launched by government sources for the public has been supplied by photographs showing American Army transporters carrying poison gas. The West German community is becoming aware of this deadly danger.

What do high-ranking Bundeswehr officers have to say? [Passage indistinct] Danger is impossible; however, one can not exclude the possibility that tomorrow there may be an accident. West German television commentators point out that there have been several dangerous road accidents caused by U.S. Army vehicles. They also note there is only one service station for American motor vehicles in the FRG.

The problem of transporting and storing American chemical weapons -- forbidden by international conventions, ratified by the United States -- was disclosed in 1948, before the emergence of the FRG. Even then the possibility for transloading American poison gas in West German ports was considered.

American Armed Forces stationed in Europe are preparing for chemical warfare; this is supported by filmed evidence.

CARDINAL GLEMP RETURNS FROM FRG VISIT 31 JULY

LD311716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] After a several-day visit to the FRG, the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, returned home today. The primate was welcomed at Okecie Airport by representatives of the Episcopate, led by its secretary, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, and the head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka.

COMMUNIQUE ON ZHIVKOV 29 JUL VISIT WITH CEAUSESCU

AU210850 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 30 Jul 84 p 3

["Communique on the Friendship Visit by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the Invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a visit of friendship to Romania on Sunday, 29 July, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During the visit Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, and Todor Zhivkov conducted talks touching on a series of questions of mutual interest.

The two party and state leaders exchanged information on the current activity and concerns of the RCP and the BCP, of Romania and Bulgaria, on the stage of socialist construction and on long-term programs in the two countries the determination of the two parties and states to work for the fulfilment of the understandings and decisions reached during the summit dialogue, which meets the interests of the two peoples and makes a significant contribution to the expansion of Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration, to the cause of peace and socialism, of understanding of cooperation on an international level, was expressed. Questions of international activity were also approached.

During the friendly visit paid to Romania by the Bulgarian party and state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, and Todor Zhivkov sailed the Danube-Black Sea Canal. The Bulgarian leader was highly appreciative of that great achievement which shows the might of the socialist society, the creative power of the Romanian people, and occurred under the leadership of the RCP and its secretary general, Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the entire visit, the party and state leaders of the two countries were greeted by the working people with particualr love and warm feelings of esteem, appreciation, and deep friendship.

The party and state leaders of Romania and Bulgaria expressed satisfaction at their new interview which falls under the context of mutual summit visits and traditional Romanian-Bulgarian talks and of relations of friendship and collaboration which are steadily developing between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

TINDEMANS MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU, CALLS FOR TALKS

LD311626 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Within the framework of East-West relations, Minister of Foreign Relations Leo Tindemans, who is visiting Romania, has pleaded in favor of the resumption of disarmament talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. His meeting with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu gave him the opportunity to make a suggestion aimed at the Russians: He proposes that the talks called for by the latter on the control of arms in outer space also include other talks on medium-range nuclear forces and strategic weapons. Leo Tindemans also discussed economic cooperation between Belgium and Romania and, together with the Romanian foreign affairs minister, signed a series of juridical agreements.

BORBA, POLITIKA REPORT OLYMPICS OPENING CEREMONY

AU311354 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 30 July carry front-page reports on the opening of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, with pictures of the ceremony. In addition to its 200-word front page report, BORBA devotes its entire page 9 to a fuller unattributed 600-word report on the opening and to other items connected with the Olympics. The report says: "It seems to us that our team has never before received such an ovation at such a competition as it did on this occasion. Whether it a question just of sympathies of the hosts following the Sarajevo winter Olympics or something else, is known to those who applauded. However, we repeat, it was nice, we were pleased; we had not expected such a welcome." "It would be unjust to fail to report also that the public gave an exceptional reception to the athletes of Romania, the PRC, the FRG, Japan, Italy, Canada, and Mexico...."

POLITIKA, in its 1,100-word report by D. Simic, its permanent correspondent in New York, says that the "opening ceremony was in the best American tradition, modern, precise, fanciful." It notes that "Romania as the only Warsaw Pact country which did not accept the boycott of Los Angeles received by far the most stormy applause. Because of what the Americans call their 'gesture of courage,' the Romanians are surrounded here by exceptional attention of their hosts." Simic reports the stormy applause for the Yugoslav team and the remark by ABC commentator Jim McKay who is quoted as saying: "A hearty applause also welcomes Yugoslavia, another country from East Europe. But of course, the Yugoslavs have always thought with their own heads."

USSR MIDEAST PROPOSAL: REACTION DUE TO TIMING

LD311518 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Here is our topical foreign political commentary. Milika Sundic speaks about the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the two superpowers:

[Sundic] The Soviet six-point plan for the solution of the Middle East crisis encompasses all the controversial questions that should be discussed at a conference in which the Arab countries bordering Israel, the PLO, the two superpowers and Israel itself would take part. The proposal envisages the return of all Israeli-occupied Arab territories, including the eastern part of Jerusalem. The Middle East conference should be held under the aegis of the United Nations, and everything agreed at it would be guaranteed by the Security Council.

The first analyses of this Soviet plan for the solution of the Middle East crisis indicate that what is involved is a comprehensive view of Israeli-Arab relations and that not one of the six points contradicts the letter and the spirit of the resolutions so far adopted by the United Nations. However, one is aware of the fact that the Soviet proposal was published at a time when discussion is still going on in Israel as to who is to form the new government -- Yitzhaq Shamir or Shimon Peres -- and at the very beginning of the U.S. presidential campaign. This is why it is not surprising if the first reaction of Israel and the United States is negative and will remain negative. Israel and the United States are (not willing to attend) a conference proposed by Moscow or (?accept) Soviet participation at any conference on the Middle East. Hence the comment that in pleading for a conference on the Middle East the Soviet Government was mainly guided by the wish to put Israel and the United States on a spot. Moreover, it is characteristic of Israel that it is advocating separate negotiations with each country and that it is refusing to recognize the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

It is the fifth point of the Soviet plan that attracts special attention. This envisages the cessation of the state of war and the establishment of a lasting peace between Israel and the Arab countries and also between Israel and the independent Palestine state. All the countries would be obliged to settle any disputes that may arise by peaceful means. In other words, the USSR advocates recognition of Israel by Arab countries, naturally under the assumption that Israel will withdraw from all occupied territories, which is not likely even if all Arab countries agree to recognize Israel's existence.

Although the Soviet plan envisages PLO participation in the conference as an independent factor, it is not clear what the Soviet Government view is on the differences within the PLO. This cannot be gathered from the published proposal, but it can be surmised that the Soviet stance is close to the Syrian one, which differs in a substantial way from the stands represented by Fatah and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Apart from this, the Soviet initiative is close to the Palestinians, and Yasir 'Arafat himself recently proposed that talks with Israel begin under the UN aegis and has repeatedly called for an international peace conference on the Middle East. Yet, however attractive the Soviet Middle East plan may be, Israeli and U.S. refusal to accept it even as a point of departure for the beginning of talks will result in the continuation of the existing state or, rather, in a further exacerbation of the crisis in the Middle East.

Finally, no Washington involvement in the Middle East can be expected before the U.S. presidential elections, especially if it were to be to Israel's detriment.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON UPPER VOLTAN LEADER'S VISIT

LD251219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- A joint communique has been issued on the visit to Yugoslavia by Upper Voltan President Thomas Sankara. It states that during the talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Thomas Sankara, a detailed exchange of views was carried out on the current international situation and on bilateral cooperation. Satisfaction was expressed at this visit having taken place -- the first at the highest political level -- as was the conviction that it will represent the beginning of broader contacts and cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

During the talks on current international questions both sides expressed their concern over the worsening of the international situation, which is characterized by intensified bloc rivalry, deep-seated mistrust among the great powers, increasingly frequent application of the policy of force and pressure, the arms race, absence of negotiations, and nonsolution of the basic political and economic problems of the modern world.

The communique goes on to say that the two sides assessed that the policy of nonalignment represents the only alternative to the bloc division of the world and constitutes the only basis for the solution of the problems which pose a threat to peace, security, and a free development of all countries. The Nonaligned Movement strengthens the independence of the developing countries and represents for them a reliable support in overcoming the difficulties with which the developing countries are wrestling. They assessed the importance of the movement as an independent bloc and irreplaceable factor. The two sides stressed the importance of the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment and also the need to preserve the unity and further action capability of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

They noted that the Seventh Nonaligned Conference of heads of state or government held in New Delhi opened up broader and more specific prospects for the involvement not only of the movement but of the entire international community in solving international political and economical problems.

The two sides agreed to appeal to all member-countries to make maximum efforts to ensure that the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries to be held in Luanda in 1985 is a complete success.

When discussing the situation in southern Africa, the two presidents stressed the need for the rapid implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 and of the resolutions adopted by the Nonaligned Movement and by the OAU in connection with Namibia's independence. They expressed their concern over the continued war between Iran and Iraq, stressing the importance of resolving conflicts between nonaligned countries by peaceful means.

The two presidents expressed their concern over the mounting worsening of international economic relations and of the world crisis which daily worsens the position of the developing countries, especially the least developed among them. Accordingly they reaffirmed the need to establish a new international economic system which will be more equitable and in which, instead of the egotism displayed by industrialized countries, broad cooperation on an equal footing and efficient solidarity between the North and the South will gain the upper hand.

The two presidents decided to establish regular cooperation and consultations between the two countries on the international plane. They also agreed that cooperation and communications be established between the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries on all important international questions as well as on issues of bilateral relations. The two sides agreed to sign an agreement on trade cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Upper Volta.

The Yugoslav side gave assurances that it will provide incentives for work organizations to devise ways and means of implementing the agreements reached and for the development of reciprocally useful cooperation between the Upper Volta and the SFRY. In this context efforts will be made for the most direct possible presence of Yugoslav work organizations in the Upper Volta.

The Yugoslav Government undertook to make every effort to help the Upper Volta construct the first stretch of the Tambao railway line.

The talks were conducted in a spirit of full understanding and sincere friendship. President Thomas Sankara invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit the Upper Volta. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

ZEMLJARIC DISCUSSES INFLATION, PRODUCTION TRENDS

LD312322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- Only higher production and income will provide fuller support to the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. They also represent a sounder basis for efforts to curb inflation, restrain prices, and so forth, Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] said during a conversation with Yugoslav journalists today. However, this does not apply only to favorable trends in industry, which must be even more dynamic and longer-lasting, but also those in agriculture, transportation, tourism, construction, and so forth.

The analysis of production trends in the first half of the year shows that different tendencies are discernible in individual branches of industry. For instance, trends are favorable in the shipbuilding, chemical, leather, and footwear industries and some other branches, but those in machine building, construction, tobacco processing, and some others are not. It is necessary to strive for a more even rate of industrial production increase, because this alone will make it possible to reduce domestic demand to an even greater extent and to increase exports, which have not yet drawn nearer to the planned figures. This applies both to the total sales of our goods abroad and to exports to the convertible area.

As far as prices are concerned, the vice president of the FEC said, notifications of new price increases are becoming less frequent, but this does not mean that we should be less vigilant. In the first week of July the communities for prices received 765 notifications of higher prices, while last week the number fell to 330. There are quite visible signs that demand is slowing down in individual sectors and that the reserves of ready-made clothing, furniture, footwear, leather goods, household appliances, smoked meat, and other products are rising. The worst solution, Zemljaric considers, would be to try to solve the problem of the disposal of goods in organizations whose stocks are increasing by reducing taxes and raising prices. Economic logic points to quite a different orientation. Above all one must adapt oneself to the demands of the world market and send goods abroad in greater quantities.

Commenting on conditions in which our goods are marketed on the world market and on possibilities for work contracts aboard, the FEC vice president pointed out that competition is increasingly keen, the market more selective, and that our economy could be successful only with products which satisfy foreign consumers' tastes and meet their needs, otherwise the difficulties experienced in obtaining the "visa" for unhindered marketing of goods would not be easy to surmount.

Work is in progress on an export strategy for a period of 5 years and on a list of products which sell well. Among the latter are some agricultural products -- wheat and corn. The possibility of obtaining higher yields from our fields next year is under consideration. This would involve raising wheat and corn yields by 1 million metric tons each. The purchasing of this year's wheat crop is progressing well. Wheat milling organizations have so far taken over 2.75 million metric tons and fulfilled the purchasing plan by 80.2 percent, but there are also cases of "under the counter" transactions, and sanctions are being applied against those involved.

CROAT 6-MONTH STATISTICS SHOW OPTIMISM, CONCERN

LD311313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Summary] Zagreb, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- Economic development trends in the Socialist Republic of Croatia during the first half of this year give rise to some optimism but to concern as well. What is encouraging is the dynamic growth of industrial production, which is 5.1 percent up on the first 6 months of last year. Export results are less encouraging.

The number of people employed in industry is up 1.8 percent and labor productivity 3.3 percent. These good industrial results are not accompanied by corresponding export developments. During the first 6 months goods worth more than 125 billion dinars were exported which is only 4.4 percent up on last year. This year's resolution laid down the task of an overall export growth of 11 percent and 20 percent for the convertible currency area. During the same period goods worth 140 billion dinars were imported, which is 4.5 percent up on last year. Croatian exports cover 89 percent of Croatian imports.

What is worrying is also the fast growth of prices. According to the Croatian Republic Institute of Statistics manufacturers' prices of industrial products in June were up 9 percent, retail prices 5.9 percent and cost of living 4.9 percent over the preceding month. Cost of catering services in the hotel industry was up as much as 18.5 percent. The overall increase during the first half of 1984 compared with the same period in 1983 was 57.2 percent in the case of manufacturers' prices, 56.8 for retail prices and 53.8 for the cost of living.

LCY PROPOSED CONCLUSIONS IMPORTANT FOR ARMY

AU271638 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo Croatian No 2350 26 Jul 84 p 1

[Gala Petkovic report]

[Excerpts] Assuming that the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, as well as the sending of the proposal of the conclusions to the membership have practically opened the process of critical reexamination of the situation and weaknesses in and preparedness of the LC for solving current socioeconomic problems, the Committee Presidium of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] assessed at its session last week (presided over by Committee President Georgije Jovicic) that the forthcoming discussions on the proposed document and analysis of the situation in its own ranks represent the most important task of the LCY organization in the coming period. In conformity with such an approach to the action, the Presidium also defined the aims of the action, its organizational forms and work contents, attempting to adapt them as much as possible to the specific characteristics of the party organization in the Army.

The purpose of the coming debate was described briefly. Declaring themselves on the proposal of the conclusions that have been established by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and reexamining social practice and their own practice, Communists in the Army are obliged -- by constructive proposals, opinions, and suggestions -- to most directly contribute to the faster overcoming of the social crisis and to the further strengthening of the leading role and ideopolitical unity of the LC.

From such a debate, of course, very concrete programs of one's own obligations and activities must also ensue. Where the Army is concerned, they must refer primarily to the strengthening of the role and responsibility of the LCY organization for the YPA's moral-political unity and combat buildup, but also to its responsibility for overcoming some unprincipled behavior in Army circles, for eliminating occurrences of irresponsibility and undiscipline, cases of property criminality, opportunism, political inactivity, and all other mistakes that favor the weakening of moral-political situation and combat readiness of the Army. Full attention should also be given to the sphere of ideological and theoretical work, Marxist preparedness, cadre strengthening, and advancing the work methods of LC organs and organizations.

All this, of course, does not mean that by stressing the interarmy problems in the party debates, Communists in the Army should be denied the opportunity to present their opinions about the situation in society. On the contrary, the LC in the YPA as an integral part of the LCY, and its members, as the most directly responsible for realizing the leading role of the party in the Army and for defending the social system of socialist self-management, have the right and duty to openly and without hesitation criticize everything that is wrong in society and which, by weakening self-management and all other achievements of the revolution, weakens the strength of our defense as well.

DRAGOSAVAC SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSIES

AU301651 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 84 p 6

[R. Arsenic report]

[Excerpts] Recently presenting in Zagreb the book "History and Modern Time -- Ideological Controversies" (published by the Vladimir Bakaric Center for Ideotheoretical Work of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia and the Globus Publishing House), Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, replied to several questions put to him by those present and commented upon certain current problems of our social situation, from which we quote the most interesting parts.

The LCY cannot accept a division in its ranks by professions, occupations, or the like, so that on the basis of such a division someone would have greater or smaller rights or obligations. The LC is a revolutionary organization in which all must be equal. All members have not only the right, but the duty to participate as Communists in the ideological and political struggle of the revolution; the building of socialism cannot be solved only by the individual elites. The theses that a book can be answered only by another book restrict the LC's revolutionary struggle. This is contrary to the LCY Program, because it denies the right to revolutionaries to wage an ideological and political struggle. If somebody writes an anticommunist book, then every communist is qualified and obliged to wage a struggle against this. It is not important whether something on the ideological front is produced in Zagreb, Belgrade, Ljubljana, Skopje, Sarajevo, or even abroad, because all this is on the market of ideas in Yugoslavia.

Among other things, there was also talk about the reaction to and certain erroneous interpretations of the conference on the ideological struggle in the field of culture and creative activity that was organized by the Commission for Ideological Questions and Information of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia, 2 months ago. Explaining that one of the materials for this conference (the so-called "White Book") was submitted to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and, together, with other materials, was given to its members for discussion at a session dealing with ideological problems, Dragosavac said that the speaker at that session positively assessed this material and that no one else challenged him. He said the following about the White Book: "I would have some objections to selection, and everybody may have some objections, because somebody else would certainly put it together differently. However, it is malicious when it is claimed that the book put people en mass on an "index" as enemies. True, there are also those people who are proponents of a hostile ideology, but there also are many others in the book who opposed and criticized the hostile ideology. I am also on that list and I do not consider myself offended at all. Independently of how the material is assessed, as well as certain discussions at this conference, I believe that the conference was, on the whole, successful.

Concluding the conversation, Dragosavac also pointed to the roots of the efforts to portrary us as Stalinists: "We were in the anti-Hitlerite coalition. Not only Stalin, but also Churchill and Roosevelt, were in this coalition, yet no one reproaches either the party or Tito for this cooperation. Why? Because a concept has been drawn up to attack us as Stalinists, or to attack through this everything that has been or is socialist, to portray, in fact, socialism as Stalinism, and through this also Lenin and Marx, and so forth. There is no socialist revolution, ranging from the Octover Revolution to the Yugoslav one, the Chinese, Algerian, Nicaraguan, and others that has not been attacked and according to a definite system at that.

For this reason it is not a good thing if the problems of the struggle against the right are transformed into some kind of Serbian-Croatian or Serbian-Albanian or similar dispute, because this would be a mistake. Instead of this, we have class Marxist approaches and criteria, while the right, the nationalists, want to impose their own approaches and criteria."

RALLIES HELD TO MARK WORLD WAR II EVENTS

Titova Mitrovica Rally

LD301514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Summary] Titova Mitrovica, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- The 43d anniversary of the armed action carried out in the night of 30 July 1941, at the order of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] district committee for Kosovo and Metohija and under the direct leadership of the local CPY committee for Kosovska Mitrovica [now Titova Mitrovica], by seven communist miners on the Trapca Telpher Line was marked in Titova Mitrovica today.

"Following the wreath laying at pillar No 17 in Orahovo, where the action was carried out, a large people's rally was held attended among others by Sinan Hasani, Svetislav Dolasevic, Bajram Selimi, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Abdula Hodza, Dzemail Dzibo and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army. Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and one of the members of the then local CPY committee for Kosovska Mitrovica, made a speech at the rally."

Sukrija Speech

LD301532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0358 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- The days of the uprising in July 1941 marked the beginning of a new era for all our nations and nationalities in Kosovo, Serbia, and in all Yugoslavia and represent one of the brightest pages in the common history and struggle for freedom and new life, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

On this very day 43 years ago the first partisan rifles and explosions of the uprising were heard on this very spot. On 30 July 1941 seven Communists, all miners from Trepca, carried out the first armed operation in Kosovo thus marking the beginning of the struggle and uprising against the German occupying forces and quisling authority. Through their struggle against the Germans and internal traitors, fighters of the Kopaonik, Ibar, and Salj partisan detachments and of the Sixth Brigade of the National Liberation Army and the partisan detachments of Yugoslavia forged our brotherhood and unity, cementing it with the blood and lives of the best sons and daughters from the ranks of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, and others, Sukrija said. I am saying this, Sukrija stressed, because even today sinister nationalistic forces of all kinds are trying to foment chauvinistic hatred with the purpose of destroying the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities -- our greatest revolutionary achievement. Similar attempts were made before, particularly in Kosovo in 1981 when Albanian nationalists and irredentists contrived their sinister plans and tried to carry out counterrevolutionary actions under the slogans "Kosovo Republic" and "Ethnically pure Kosovo." All this reporesented and still remains the essence of the continuation of the greater-Albanian ideology, at the time of the occupation as well as today.

However, the preconceived and perfidious attempts by Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo, and of those in Tirana, to lead astray and deceive the Albanians in our country through their direct and insane anti-Serbian chauvinistic witchhunt since 1948 have remained futile. The Communists and progressive forces within the Albanian ranks know only too well that the progressive forces within the Serbian people, above all Communsits, fought consistently for the real aspirations, interests and freedom of this and all of our nations and nationalities, Ali Sukrija said.

We must not forget, Sukrija said, that our everyday struggle is accompanied by increasingly open and impudent attacks on socialist self-management and other essential values of our socialist revolution. Taking advantage of our current difficulties the proponents of bourgeois ideology -- often from aggressive anticommunist positions -- and dogmatic-bureaucratic forces are trying to evoke distrust in the theory and practice of socialist self-management, to question the results and prospects of our further social development, to arose doubts about the LCY and its leadership, and about the working class and all organized subjective forces.

It is our duty to oppose these attempts ideologically, politically, decisively and openly and to discredit their ideology and goals before our entire socialist public. There can be no compromise with these people, either ideological or political, and appropriate measures should be taken in cases where our socioeconomic and political system and the achievements of our revolution are being directly threatened. In this context, Sukrija emphasized, we must fight everywhere and at any time with utmost responsibility and resoluteness against any nationalism, as a center which mobilizes all anticommunist forces, and because it is the greatest enemy of equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and of their common struggle for a peaceful and happy life.

Ali Sukrija then went on to speak about the socioeconomic and cultural development of the province of Kosovo in the postwar period, and stressed the need for the Kosovo economy to rely more in the next period on pooling together labor and resources with the associated labor of the SR of Serbia and of all the republics and the Province of Vojvodina. Our entire social community will continue to create conditions necessary for the implementation of the LCY policy which would facilitate the most rapid development of Kosovo, but the working people and citizens of this province must be aware of the fact that the more rapid development of Kosovo depends above all on their work discipline, more rational use of all available resources, improvement in work productivity and production.

That is the best way to secure a solid basis for the results already achieved in the political stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, which are being given general support by the LC, working class and working people of the entire country. The responsibility devolving on the working class and working people, particularly the LC, to eradicate the weed of irredentism is increased in this way, however. Every citizen and Communist must prove himself in the everyday honorable struggle for Kosovo's present and future in the brotherly Yugoslav socialist self-management community.

Speaking about the implementation of the first stage of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program as the most important social, ideological, and political task, Ali Sukrija drew attention to the initial results reflected in increased industrial production, increased exports and the falling trade deficit. We must concentrate all our resources on further strengthening self-management and reliance on our own resources, on more productive work, better-quality economic operations, tightening financial discipline and consistent observance of all regulations, on an economic system that is better adapted to the demands of economic stabilization and prompt adoption of the economic stabilization measures.

The financial consolidation of the country and the unburdening of the economy, resolute elimination of excessive price rises and living costs, more efficient protection of living standards and personal income as a stimulus for increased work productivity, and more economic production are of vital importance for the successful implementation of the economic policy this year and for creating more favorable conditions for its implementation next year. These and many other issues concerning our country's economic and social development should be dealt with by the swifter pooling of labor and resources and by strengthening the process of integration in general which should render the tendency of autarkic development and the practice of regional isolationism impossible. To carry out these tasks successfully we must without hesitation implement an adequate cadre policy and decisions by appointing more responsible officials who will contribute to the development of self-management. If we want to overcome our present difficulties as soon as possible we must adopt a more responsible attitude toward social property and social means which represent the vital material basis of the development of our socialist self-management. Unfortunately, we have had instances that indicate that this attitude is not responsible enough and that in some cases it does not even exist. I am talking here about the theft from the Trepca refinery. In connection with this and other similar cases I must stress that all those people who in this way or a similar way "steal from workers' pockets" and exploit their hard work, and who usurp social property are deliberately working on destroying the economic foundations of our socialist self-managing social system. The most severe legal, ideopolitical, and similar social measures and sanctions should be taken against such phenomena and their proponents.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium devoted part of his speech to the world situation, which he assessed as difficult and complex. Drawing his attention to our relations with neighboring countries, Sukrija stressed that despite our principled policy and constant efforts to develop good-neighborly relations, for decades the Albanian leadership has been conducting an insane witchhunt against our country, federal system, socialist relations of equality and self-management, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and our nonaligned foreign policy.

Sukrija stressed that they interfere in the internal affairs and life of our country, openly express their territorial claims against our country and give direct support to nationalistic and irredentist counterrevolutionary actions in Kosovo and in other parts of our country with an Albanian population. They encourage and give assistance to various emigre groups of Albanians in Europe and worldwide and to their hostile actions against Yugoslavia. We have made efforts and will continue to make efforts to develop good-neighborly relations with all our neighbors on the basis of the proven principles of our foreign policy. However, our efforts are being thwarted by such activity on the part of the Albanian leadership which directly harms the Albanian people themselves and good-neighborly relations.

Speaking about complex and serious tasks devolving on us, Sukrija stated that the general discussion within the party and our society on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session should enable all organizations and organs of the LC to assess critically their own practice and to remove everything that is hindering direct social action of the LCY, its activity within the working class and among all the subjects of the political system of socialist self-management. The trust we enjoy, but also the serious warnings and demands by the working class and working people, are an enormous force which should contribute to the further development of socialist self-management and which makes Communists dutybound to carry out their tasks in this stage of our revolution, to be ideopolitically united in their action and more responsible. Every Communist, particularly the leading cadre, should ensure that his deeds are in line with his words not only at meetings but also before our public, as Tito always demanded, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said among other things.

Rakocevic Speech in Velika

LD281240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0709 GMT 28 Jul 84

["Excerpts From Petar Rakocevic's Speech in Velika (Under Mt Cakor) in Unveiling the Memorial to Victims of Fascist Terror" -- TANJUG headline]

[Summary] Titograd, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Recalling this terrible event when fascist criminals and their servants killed 428 women, children and old people from Velika, Gornja Rzanica and Masnica in one day alone, Petar Rakocevic, president of the Montegegro SAWP Republican Conference, said that we recall these horrors and sacrifices not to pick at old wounds for purposes of politicking or to count who suffered more and who less but to acquaint the young people too with those difficult times.

Rakocevic then stressed the heroic struggle and resistance offered by the people of this area in the course of the national liberation struggle and he emphasized that the lessons and messages from those glorious days remained topical forever and also today when various enemies of our freedom and independence, enemies of SFRY integrity are emerging. We must be resolute in our struggle against them, he said, against irredentists who would like to break off parts of our homeland, against the remnants of fascist, Ustasha, Chetnik, White Guard and other emigres as well as against all nationalists and chauvinists. We shall be most successful in foiling their dirty work and uncovering the bloody traces on this soil by working better, by having a greater sense of responsibility in every place, by struggle to strengthen all-people's defense and social self-protection, consolidating brotherhood and unity and equality of all people, nations and nationalities and by consistently developing socialist self-management.

"We feel both the need and the obligation, Rakocevic went on, to express here today our deep indignation regarding the constant and systematic hostile attacks on our country from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The leaders of the AWP and everybody else in Albania (and elsewhere) should know that we shall resolutely act against all enemies of our socialist, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia, that we shall apply against all enemies of our freedom, every means envisaged by our laws. Resolutely as always we reject interference in our internal affairs, we reject threats and pressures from whatever quarter they might come; we shall oppose as always and without hesitation all onslaughts on the freedom, independence and integrity of the SFRY. Our desire and resolve to develop good relations, based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference, with all our neighbors, is a lasting orientation, for the realization of which we strive.

"Let this stone symbol be a reminder and a message to all that the people of this area are used to dying for freedom and to living in a dignified manner and that we have the forces which will not allow that the evil which we now recall to be repeated, Petar Rakocevic, president of the Montenegro SAWP Republican Conference, said at the end of his speech.

Vrhovec at Srb Rally

LD272254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Summary] Srb, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke today at a people's rally in Srb on the occasion of 27 Jul, the day of uprising in the SR of Croatia. The celebrations began with the laying of wreaths at the uprising memorial.

This was followed by a speech by Dragan Rodic, secretary of the Donji Lapac LC Municipal Committee, who dealt with the contribution made by the people of Lika to the armed revolution. The next to speak was Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency. He spoke first of the uprising, which started with the firing of the first shot ar Srb, and the role that the Communists, with Tito at their head, played in this great event. Stressing that much has already been achieved along the revolutionary path since the days in the 1950's when Tito ushered in a new era of the revolution with his factory to the workers demand, Vrhovec said that we have added the great contribution of our nonaligned policy to the struggle for peace and equality in the world. He also said that our countrys achievements in material development, cultural life, and education were also great. He went on:

"We must not allow our present problems, regardless of how difficult they might be, to cloud the picture of our development and achievements so far. On the contrary, our achievements must be our firm prop in overcoming the difficulties with which we live today. We must not allow anybody to hinder us in this. This demands resolute opposition to the destructive activity of antisocialist forces that are abusing our present situation with the intention of undermining the great achievements of our revolution. They want to take our country back to the past, and in order to succeed in this they are striving with every ounce of their energy to shake our working people's faith, the values of our revolution, our socialism, and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. They are spreading doubt and disbelief in order to disarm the working class' defense of our socialist self-managing system.

"These forces, Vrhovec went on, can not act openly, because they know that they would encounter fierce resistance from our working people in every environment. Therefore, they are managing as well as they can and concealing their intentions behind the shield of democracy, which they claim our society does not enjoy, stressing their adherence to freedom, which they do not recognize for our LC. They demand a revision of the Constitution, which they say lacks progressiveness.

"Under the shield of free critical quest and 'reexamination' of our recent history, so-called 'new discoveries', and exposing national 'misconceptions' of our revolution, these forces cast doubt on party policy regarding the national question; criticize the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia concept of Yugoslavia, particularly its federal character; and raise the thesis about some kind of 'third Yugoslavia' [reference to Yugoslavia from 1918 to 1941 as the first and 1942 to the present as the second]. In so doing they are seeking continuity with the first Yugoslavia, that is, with the old monarchist Yugoslavia. They accuse the LC of having a political monopoly, of usurping power. They want to impose a multiparty system. They advocate de-Titoization and the so-called 'demystification' of his personality and work. They are trying to present Cominformists, who called the country's independence into question with their treachery, as the victims of Stalinist mentality and Stalinist practice on the part of our party.

"I am speaking more extensively about these phenomena, Vrhovec stressed, because they have, unfortunately, gained momentum: They have even penetrated our socialist structures, occupied certain positions in publishing activity and information media, imposed themselves at various public speaking platforms, and in some places even wormed their way into LC ranks. This is a spiritual counterrevolution, the ultimate aim of which is to undermine the socialist social consciousness, particularly among the young generation, and open up space for destructive activity against our socialist sociopolitical system.

"All this, Vrhovec noted, still does not meet with a sufficiently resolute and offensive resistance from our society's socialist forces. In our country one can still hear odd theses about this having to be resisted only with literary criticism and not with specific ideopolitical struggle. There are also people who say that one should not really oppose this because allegedly the only thing that is essential is to wage the struggle for economic stabilization, and then everything will automatically disappear. These are deep misconceptions, because the strengthening of antisocialism on the public scene and its attack on social consciousness introduces unrest and confusion among the working people and undermines the social struggle for the country's economic stabilization, Josip Vrhovec said. The struggle for economic stabilization and the elimination of our own mistakes and weaknesses must be waged at the same time as the struggle against the activity of all antisocialist forces: This must be a joint and united struggle."

Vrhovec said that this struggle must be waged first and foremost with ideological and political action and that in this struggle we must strengthen and not weaken the genuine values of our system. We must constantly expand the front of socialist social forces and thus narrow the space for activity by antisocialism of any kind, bourgeois ideology, or nationalistic forces. Vrhovec said that following the recent session of the LCY Central Committee, a broad debate on issues linked with the implementation of the LC's leading role and the consolidation of its ideological and action unity is expected in basic organizations. He said:

"The way out of the present situation will be neither quick nor easy. Our working people know this, and they are ready to make sacrifices, but they are rightly dissatisfied with our wavering and opportunism, both of which are still strongly in evidence. We must admit that a considerable number of various weaknesses have accumulated, and this makes it difficult for us to go forward more quickly."

Vrhovec spoke of the need for persistent struggle to implement the concrete goals for stabilization in every environment, and then said: "I think, comrades, that we also make mistakes as follows: While we hastily allow and reconcile ourselves to a flood of destructive criticism for criticism's sake and of calling all our revolution's values into question, as well as devalueing our achievements -- while all this floods our public scene as if nothing is good in this country anymore -- we are not resolute enough in our criticism of our own mistakes, weaknesses, and failures, and even of resistance to the concrete implementation of stabilization. We talk at great length about responsibility, and yet there is still little concrete responsibility. Where this responsibility is demanded, it is more oriented toward others than toward oneself."

At the end of his speech Vrhovec stressed that it is precisely in this respect that we must change our behavior. This means that the solution of one's own problems -- be it at the level of the basic organization of associated labor, the commune, or the province or republic -- must always be seen in the light of general and joint interests. Only in this way will we be able to more succesfully resolve the difficulties with which we now live and ensure our joint progress.

LJUBICIC, MAMULA, OTHERS ATTEND CADET PROMOTION

LD281439 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- A ceremony was held at the Military Academy of the Land Army in Belgrade today at which cadets of the final grades of all the five military academies were promoted to the rank of officers by decree of the SFRY Presidency.

The ceremony was attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and other top-ranking party and military leaders, with Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, at their head.

At precisely 1000 hours fanfares announced the arrival of the high-ranking guests, who were welcomed by the host of the ceremony, Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff. Having received the report from the commander of the ceremony, Major General Zvonko Jurjevic, head of the Air Force Military Academy, that the formation was ready for inspection, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, inspected the formation and greeted the flag.

Having arrived at the formal stand, Veselin Djuranovic greeted the future officers and following their "zdravo" ["hello"] in unison, the national anthem was played.

When the decree of the SFRY Presidency on the promotion of cadets of the final grades of the military academies to first officer ranks was read out, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, addressed them and the numerous guests which included representatives of all the five cities where the military academies are, brigade commanders of youth labor drives, workers of Belgrade collectives and youth labor drives, workers of Belgrade collectives and members of the families of the new officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

After the formal review, there was a brief artistic program and then all participants in the ceremony sang "Comrade Tito We Swear to You." This completed the official part of the ceremony of promotion of new officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. Young officers received congratulations from their parents, friends, and some, as they said smilingly, also from their future wives.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, then received the best cadets, now officers of the Yugoslav People's Army, and their parents and talked with them.

Djuranovic Addresses Officers

LD280948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0520 GMT 28 Jul 84

["Speech by Veselin Djuranovic, President of the SFRY Presidency, at the Ceremony at the Military Academy on the Occasion of Cadets of Final Grades of Military Academies Being Promoted to Officer Ranks," -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Addressing the newly-promoted officers of our Army, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, congratulated them on their first officer ranks and wished them great success in their responsible and honorable military calling.

You have become officers of our people's and revolutionary Army -- one of the great achievements of our national liberation struggle and revolution -- an army, which as a reliable guardian of peace, the country's security, achievements of our revolution, and educator of young generations, enjoys high trust and prestige among the working people and citizens and all our nations and nationalities, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said.

You will now go to take up duties in military collectives throughout Yugoslavia. Soldiers and officers of our Army and the working people and citizens of our country expect you to justify, with your personal example, your entire work and conduct, your attitude to people and with your moral image, the honorable profession of an officer of our Armed Forces and to continue the creative work of your predecessors, the glorious warriors and postwar officers of our Army, for whom the implementation of the goals of our revolution have been and remain the highest moral obligation and lasting inspiration in carrying out the responsible tasks in the constant consolidation of our society's defense might.

By graduating from the academies, Veselin, Djuranovic went on, you have achieved a high degree of military-professional, political, and general education. However, work on raising one's own level should be continued in the new environment and in new conditions, in close link with practice, work, training, and education in our units. Try to continue to carry out conscientiously and responsibly all your tasks and your future professional advancement, by always keeping pace with the time and with general progress in military technology, science, and political-professional training.

Our Army and society will provide you with conditions in which you will be able to achieve the highest results. It is up to you to make use and realize this in the best possible way, with the assistance of commands, LC organizations and organized socialist forces of our society as a whole.

You are expected to contribute, with youthful fervor, working enthusiasm and your knowledge and abilities, to our Yugoslav People's Army, our Armed Forces, being even better trained as a powerful nucleus and mainstay in the united front of all-people's defense. In working with people, try to contribute to the development of their patriotic and political consciousness, to the education of responsible and courageous personalities of our Army and our society. You are expected to always bear in mind and carry in your heart Tito's pledge to nurture and develop brotherhood and unity. The joint struggle for freedom and socialism of our nations and nationalities has united us and linked us in brotherhood. Brotherhood and unity and equality of our nations and nationalities, the social system of self-managing socialism and nonalignment, these are the essential prerequisites of our existence, social progress and future.

Our society, Veselin Djuranovic stressed, consistently implements the foreign policy which we formulated and developed with Tito. The historic contribution to and the role of our country in the Nonaligned Movement are well known to you. This is a policy of peace and independence. This is a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and of working for equitable international cooperation. Yugoslavia threatens nobody; it is interested in good and friendly relations with all countries, in particular with its neighbors.

However, with the exacerbated relations in the world, in an atmosphere of mistrust and constant war hotbeds, parallel with the struggle for peace and peaceful resolution of outstanding problems between peoples and states we must constantly strengthen our defense as part of our entire peace strategy. It is our duty to constantly bear in mind our own security. A free, peaceful, and secure development of our country represents the basic condition of our further self-managing socialist development. Experience teaches us that naked aggression is preceded by the undermining of the foundations of social order and the disruption of internal relations and of country's stability. Smaller countries, particularly those experiencing internal difficulties, are especially exposed to such activity and pressure. We must count on attempts at such activity and we must be ready to prevent them resolutely.

It is natural, Djuranovic went on, that the internal stability of the SFRY, its strength and cohesion and the ideopolitical unity of the LCY are of primary and crucial significance to our security and entire defense capability. We must not for a single moment lose sight of the fact that serious disruptions in our socioeconomic and political development, and in particular phenomena of nationalism -- be it separatist or unitarist -- in any part of the country whatsoever, inevitably reflect on the security as a whole, on the might of our defense and social self-protection. Therefore, the basic and most urgent task is to work resolutely to overcome the causes which bring about such disruptions and phenomena. This is the basic condition also for the strengthening of our country's defense forces.

Care of everything which threatens our stability, strength and unity represents our constant task. It is our duty to resolve more quickly all the most topical problems of our development by consistent and efficient implementation of the long-term Program of Economic Stabilization and by more resolutely coming to grips with difficulties. This is our most effective weapon in the struggle against groups and individuals who try, in particular in the difficulties which have arisen, to conspire against the basic achievements of our struggle and construction, not shirking in this connection from relying on certain external forces which operate in a subversive manner against our country.

Our freedom and independence depend above all on us, on the constant deepening of socialist self-managing relations, strengthening of our economic power and successful resolution of economic problems, on efficiently overcoming of our weaknesses, on constant strengthening of unity of our nations and nationalities and their readiness to defend the freedom and the achievements of our revolution. This is the right path of struggle against onslaughts carried out from antisocialist and antiself-managing positions on the foundations of our self-managing social system.

Our Armed Forces, particularly the Yugoslav People's Army, are equipped with modern weapons and military equipment. The strength and equipment of our Armed Forces are the result of large investments by our entire community, by all our working people and citizens. Most of the armament and military equipment we produce by our own resources. In the future too, we shall ensure the appropriate conditions of life and work in the army, the technical modernization of our Army and Armed Forces, in line with our material capabilities and changes which modern war and armed struggle call for, conscious of the fact that a present-day attacker can be successfully opposed only by a fighter who has modern weapons and modern technical equipment, the highest degree of training and who is motivated to fight.

To implement such a policy also demands that we remember we are pursuing this policy under difficult economic conditions and relatively restricted material facilities. Our people have never regretted allocating a part of the national income for the consolidation of their defense, being sure that our Armed Forces handle the resources conscientiously and responsibly. Our people know that this is the lowest price to be paid for the defense of freedom and the independence of the country.

I will remind you of Tito's words, that people are the greatest value of our Armed Forces, people conscious of their position and role in society, firmly oriented towards socialist self-management, towards brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, towards freedom and the country's independence, morally strong, united, loyal to the genuine interests of the working class and of our revolution, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said at the end of his speech.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 18 JULY SESSIONS

SFRY Presidency

AU312053 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 18 July carries a 45-second film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency meeting that day discussing political and economic trends in Europe and the relevant international position and activity of Yugoslavia.

The clip shows that the following attended the session, sitting clockwise at the usual circular table: Josip Vrhovec, Stane Dolanc, Branko Mikulic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Presidium Secretary Muhamed Berberovic, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Lazar Mojsov, Nikola Ljubicic, and Sinan Hasani Group shots do not allow the seats of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, who also attended the session, to be located.

LCY Presidium

AU312048 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 18 July carries a 45-second film clip on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium meeting on that day discussing the most topical questions of the implementation of economic policy tasks this year and of the conclusions of the 9th and 10th LCY plenums.

The clips shows the following attended the session held in the usual Belgrade Hall: Ali Sukrija, Kor Hadzivasilev, Milan Pancevski, Trpe Jakovlevski, Petar Matic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Hamdija Pozderac, Nikola Stojanovic, Dusan Dragosavac, Vlado Janzic, Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Milan Kucan, and Mika Psiljak. Several unknown and unrecognizable men were also noted on the film clip.

BRIEFS

CHINESE INVESTMENT OFFER -- Belgrade, July 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav ironworks have received an offer from China for a joint investment in the development of a coal mine in Shanxi Province. The ironworks would get up to 2.5 million tonnes of quality coking coal a year by the opening of one or two shafts on this site, whose coal deposits are estimated at about 10 billion tonnes, a delegation of experts of the General Association of Ferrous Metallurgy of Yugoslavia reported today (Tuesday). The Chinese side proposed that the Yugoslav partners' share of investment should consist of equipment for the mine. This deal would enable the Yugoslav ironworks to meet almost half their present needs for coking coal in the next fifty years. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 84 LD]

DEPARTING AMBASSADORS -- Belgrade -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday recieved A. Adenan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to the SFRY, prior to his departure from our country and held a friendly talk with him. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 84 p 8 AU] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received Michael Wilson, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia to the SFRY [name and title as published], and held a friendly talk with him. Ambassador Wilson will soon leave our country. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 84 p 8 AU]